The Herald
SUPPORTS ALL LOCAL ENTERPRISES.

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

The Herald
A REAL LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

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Newest Styles in Hats and Caps

for Men and Boy's at Our Store.

— A Big Line Just Opened —

Men's Spring Overcoats and Raincoats

Newest Styles in Men's Suits Coming In Every Day.

Everything thats new in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes for Spring.

W. H. FAY.

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Patrician Shoes

FOR WOMEN

After a careful analysis of High Grade Shoes we have again elected "The Patrician" for the coming season. Patrician styles and lasts are far in advance of any other. In construction, style and workmanship The Patrician excel.

Oxfords - - $3.00 and $3.50
Boots - - - $3.50 and $4.00

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY AT

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5 MARKET ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs a Specialty.
Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination Plate Rail and Picture Moulding
Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

GARDNER V. URCH
No. 23 Hanover Street.
Residence Telephone 52-5

JUDGE CLOUGH DEAD

Passing of Veteran Newspaper Man

HIS CAREER A LONG AND BUSY ONE

Judge William Oliver Clough, the veteran editor and publisher of Nashua, died on Sunday at his home in that city of cancer.

Judge Clough during his lifetime frequently visited Portsmouth and had many friends here who sincerely mourn his death.

He was born in Gray, Me., on July 14, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Oliver Clough, served in the Third New Hampshire regiment under Col. Alexander Scammell during the Revolution.

For some years, Judge Clough was in business in Boston Later he was city editor of the Nashua Telegraph, editor and publiher of the Nashua Press, successor of the Nashua Gazette, and for several months previous to his death editorial writer of the Nashua Telegraph, after his paper was merged with the latter publication. He once previously sold The Press, but bought it back. In addition to his Nashua newspaper work, Judge Clough wrote for twenty-two years for the Boston Journal under the nom de plume of Nashoonon, was the author of over 100 serial and short stories, sketches and essays published in various papers and magazines and edited a history of Nashua.

He also served Nashua as city marshal, associate justice of police court and as a member of the board of assessors. He was one of the organizers of the Indian Head Mutual Life Insurance Company and was at one time principal of a night school in Nashua.

Judge Clough married Miss Julia Moore in Manchester in 1868. There are two daughters living, Mrs. Charlotte Moore Cornish and Miss Christine Rolfe Clough. Two brothers County Commissioner Freeman L. Clough and Postmaster Edward H. Clough, both of Manchester, also survive.

Judge Clough was a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church.

A SIGN OF SPRING

Even with the snow on the ground, there is some indication of the appearance of Spring. A. B. Preble, foreman carpenter of the Boston and Maine railroad, who lives in York, brought from his farm this (Monday) morning a branch of one of his peach trees, fully budded and with green leaves an inch in length. This doesn't seem possible with nearly one foot of snow on the ground but it is true.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

KITTERY VOTERS CONSIDER PUBLIC BUSINESS

Much Interest In The Proposed New Steamship Line

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, March 26.

The polls opened at nine o'clock this morning and business was brisk. There was no sign of an independent ticket. The Republicans will be "it" again.

Mrs. E. L. Chaney has returned from a visit to friends in Boston.

A regular meeting of Odd Fellows will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening.

Piscataqua Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold a regular meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening.

The following letters are advertised at the Kittery postoffice: Mrs. Clifford M. McIntire, James Moulton, Miss Grace Reed.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Second Methodist Church will meet on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Margaret Norton. The fair and sale will be held on April 7.

John Clark of Boston passed Sunday with his brother, Ralph Clark.

Kittery Point

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Jane Hoyt were held at two o'clock this afternoon from the Freewill Baptist Church. Rev. S. D. Church officiating.

Harold Walker of New Hampshire State College is passing his vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Walker.

John Pruitt, Sr., is confined to his home by illness.

A soldier from Fort Foster got an icy bath on Saturday morning by taking a graceful dive from Randall's fish wharf while attempting to land from a boat for the mail The thermometer stood but a little above zero.

Among the latest enterprises now being talked over is that of the establishment of a steamboat line between Boston and Cape Porpoise, in connection with the Atlantic Shore line railway. It is proposed to run two steamers, which will carry both freight and passengers, and will touch at Portsmouth and Kittery, making daily trips.

Three of the Kittery Point fleet of power boats were disabled on Saturday. The gasolene launch of Arthur Hutchings had her cylinder split, Ralph Seaward's sloop Celt had her cylinder head blown off, and Harry Handoff's sloop Columbia had her shaft disabled.

Capt. Anthony F. Rose of the steamer Alice Howard relieved Capt. Thomas B. Hoyt of the tug M. Mitchell Davis this afternoon in order that Capt. Hoyt might attend the burial services of his grandmother, Mrs. Jane Hoyt.

Francis West of Boston is a visitor in town.

ELIOT BOAT BUILDER

Samuel Nelson's Craft Have Gained Him a Reputation

When Samuel Nelson of South Eliot finishes the boat he is now building, he will have completed a very fair Winter's work.

Since the first day of last November, he has built and shipped a large power dory for the Atlantic Boat Company of Amesbury and a smaller rowboat for a Portsmouth man. He now has on the stocks a large power dory for his own private use, which he expects to have completed by the first of May.

Mr. Nelson has no one to assist him and does all his work alone. He does not advertise to be a boat builder and it takes considerable persuasion to induce him to built a boat, but it is very seldom that a Winter passes that he does not build one or two. "Sam" has quite a reputation and a person who can persuade him to build a boat knows that he will have a staunch craft.

WILL CELEBRATE

Franklin Pierce Veterans Preparing a Royal Reception

The Franklin Pierce Veteran Firemen's Association is to celebrate the return of the old machine from Exeter.

The tub is now in the hands of an expert mechanic and work on the necessary repairs is rapidly progressing.

As the association has taken on much activity and received lots of new members of late, there is no doubt that when the affair comes off the company will "brake her down" in royal style.

COAL PRICES ADVANCED

The price of coal in the local market has been advanced to seven dollars a ton. Local dealers will ask $3.60 for a half-ton and $2.00 for a quarter-ton. This is the first advance of the year in this city. The price here is still twenty-five cents a ton lower than in Boston.

IS CURRY MISSING

Governor of Samar Cannot Be Found

HE DISAPPEARED AFTER A TREACHEROUS ATTACK

By Discontented Pulajanes Who Had Offered To Surrender

CONSTABULARY FINALLY PUT THE HOSTILE FORCE TO FLIGHT

Manila, March 26.—In the recent fight at Magtaon, in the center of Samar, between the constabulary and a force of Pulajanes, two constabulary officers and several privates were wounded. The loss of the Pulajanes is unknown.

Gov. Curry is still missing. Gov. Curry, Judge Lobinger and Superintendent of Schools Hoover proceeded to a town expecting to receive in surrender a large band of the Pulajanes. It is now suspected that the offer by the Pulajanes to surrender was a treacherous ruse.

Reinforcements of constabulary have been ordered to proceed to the district and Provincial Treasurer Whittier of Samar has recommended that federal troops be held in readiness.

Story of the Fight

Manila, March 26.—According to advices received today the recent fight at Magtaon, Samar, between the constabulary and Pulajanes, was the result of base treachery on the part of the natives. As a result of the fight thirty Pulajanes were killed and sixteen of the constabulary were killed and wounded.

A dispatch received from Capt. Jones of the constabulary at Magtaon says that on March 23 Gov. Curry, Judge Lobinger and Superintendent of Schools Hoover arrived there and camped over night near the Pulajanes. The presence of the officials was [illegible]n to the rebellious native[illegible]der announced that he [illegible]is force the next [illegible] promise the Ame[illegible] town of Magtaon, [illegible] Col. Aguilar, a [illegible]

The next Sa[illegible]

(Continued on fou[illegible]

Geo. B. French Co

SPECIAL SALE OF TOILET GOODS

Begins Tuesday, March 27th, Lasting Through The Week.

Saving pennies and before you know it you have saved a dollar---Articles that you want at money saving prices.

Soaps.

Castile, pure article 4c
Castile Soap, the 10c bars for 8c
Carmel Soap, regular 10c at...8c
Cuticura Soap only 19c
Pears' Unscented Soap....11c
Pears' Scented Soap.. ....14c
Glycerine 4711 Soap, fine....12c
Binders' Tar Soap, best of its kind, the 15c size for...12c
Packers' Tar Soap.. .... ..16c
Transparent Glycerine Soap, ½ lb bars.... ....8c
Woodbury Facial Soap... ....16c
Roger and Gallet, very fine..21c
Buttermilk Soap, genuine....6c
Craddock's Medicated Blue Soap....6c
Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap.... 7c
Williams' Shaving Soap....6c
Hand Sapolio.... ....8c
Ivory Soap. 4c

Tooth Powders, Etc.

Dr. Lyons' Tooth Powder only....17c
Sanitol Tooth Powder....19c
Colgate's Dental Powder....15c
Royal Tooth Powder, 25c bottle.... ....7c
Rubifoam 18c
Sozodont, regular price 25c..18c

Toilet Powders.

Mennen's Talcum Powder...15c
Smith's Talcum Powder, elegantly put up.... ....10c
Sana-Dermal Talcum Powder, regular price 25c, for.... ....12c
Comfort Powder, small....15c
Also in large size package....30c
Roger and Gallet Powder, finest imported.... ....21c
Fehrs' Compound Talcum, the regular 25c size 12c
Fellows' Swan-Down Powder 10c
Lablache Face Powder, choice.... ....33c

Combs.

Rubber Dressing Combs, worth 15c, for.... ....10c
Unbreakable Rubber Combs 17c
Celluloid Dressing Combs, regular price 35c, for....25c
All Metal Combs....10c
Metal Back Cleaning Comb, worth 10c, for.... .. 7c

Tooth Brushes.

Children's Tooth Brushes....4c
Fine Tooth Brushes, an assortment worth 15c to 25c each, choice....10c
Another lot, regular value 25c, for....15c
Tooth Brushes, extra, worth 30c and 35c, for....20c

Other Brushes.

Hand, Scrub or Nail Brushes....5c
Also in a higher grade of value 15c

Toilet Waters.

Roger and Gallet Violet Water....79c
Ideal Violet Water, regular 75c size....45c
Best Witch Hazel....10c
Listerine, small size....18c
Listerine, large size....67c
Young's Almond Cream, regular price is 25c, during this sale.. ....15c
Holmes' Frostilla, regular 25c for....17c

Miscellaneous List.

Whisk Brooms, regular value 25c, for.... ....17c
Rubber Sponges, worth 40c, for....25c
Michelson Bay Rum, nothing better or as good, 37c value, for....30c
Michelson's Bay Rum, large size....45c
Sparklene Silver Polish....21c
Electro Silicon....8c
Petroleum Jelly, 5c bottle.... 2c
In the large 10c size....4c
Hair Brushes, special lot to choose from, worth 37c and 50c, for....25c

NOTICE OUR SHOW WINDOW—MANY ARTICLES NOT HERE LISTED THAT YOU WILL DISCOVER THERE AMONG THE BARGAINS.

Geo. B. French Co

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GOES TO PRISON

A Prominent Russian Editor

WHO WAS HERE DURING PEACE CONFERENCE

Has Been Refused The Clemency of The Little Father

HE WAS CONVICTED OF PUBLISHING A SEDITIOUS ARTICLE

The following interesting telegraph story concerning Alexievitch Souvorin, editor of The Russ, who was in this city during the making of the Peace of Portsmouth, is sent out:

St. Petersburg, March 25.—Alexis Alexievitch Souvorin, editor of the Russ, was arrested as the result [illegible] the rejection by Emperor Nich[illegible] his appeal against the [illegible] one year's imprisonme[illegible] on him Jan. 20 for [illegible] December a sed[illegible] including the [illegible] men's [illegible] the Gov[illegible] civil war [illegible] saying that [illegible] be accepted.

[illegible] the eldest son of the [illegible] Novoe Vremya, of St. [illegible]urg, and represented his [illegible]r's paper at the *Portsmouth* peace conference last year. On his return he assumedt he editorship of the Russ, which was confiscated upon its editor's arrest. Souvorin being a member of the nobility, has case had to be reviewed by the Emperor.

M. Peschechonoff, editor of the suppressed Syn Ontechestva, has been rearrested.

Lawlessness and crime are keeping pace with the repressive measures of the Government. The newspapers are daily filled with records of murders and robberies, and side by side are brief chronicles of condemnations and military executions of political offenders. The majority of the robberies and assassinations are of a political nature, and everywhere the revolutionists are fighting their oppressors with bombs and revolvers.

Near Samara, province of Samara, [illegible] disguised as rural guards held up a mail coach, and carried off $[illegible] in booty.

An attempt was made at Kielce [illegible] Poland, to assassinate the Chief of Police.

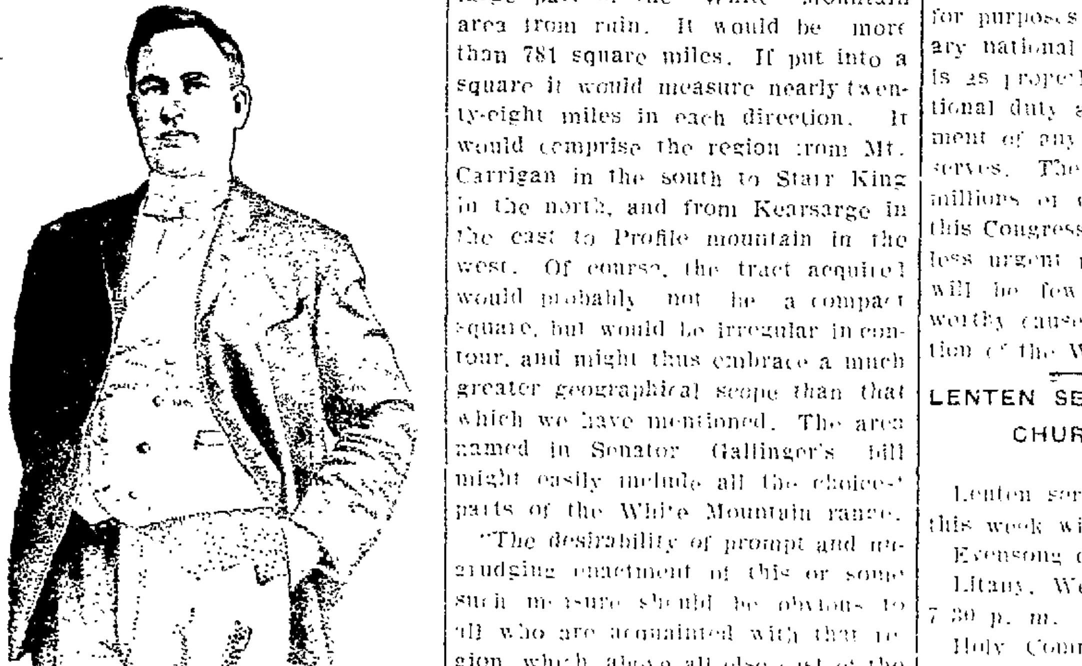
A political prisoner named Glasgof terrorized the prison guard at Moscow with an imitation bomb today and walked out of jail.

The Credit Mutual Bank, which was robbed on March 20 of $452,000 by a band of robbers, offers a reward for its return of ten per cent. of the amount stolen.

Armed men at Ekaterinoslav, South Russia, entered the counting room of a merchant, ordered the [illegible] to throw up their hands and got off with $1,000.

The spirit of lawlessness has also penetrated the snow bound North Peasants of Northern Vologda, on the road to Archangel, fought a battle near Yarensk with 130 Cossacks, were defeated and left a number of dead on the field. In another battle in the same province the peasants were victorious.

At Lodz, Poland, eight thousand men are locked out, and in all the principal cities thousands of men without work are walking the streets begging for food.



Completely Cured Me.

W. F. SMITH COMPANY,

"Gentlemen:—For a number of years I was a victim of Inflammatory Rheumatism of the worst kind, at times so bad that I was unable to walk. I employed the best and most skilful physicians in my vicinity, but they could not treat the disease successfully. While on my Eastern trip last summer, a gentleman in Maine recommended your Smith's Buchu Lithia Pills, and I decided to try them. Before I had taken my first box I noticed a change, and I continued to take them until I had taken three packages, which effected a complete cure. I strongly recommend anyone to try your remedy, thoroughly believing it is all anyone could ask for." Yours truly,

C. H. P[illegible]

SMITH'S Buchu Lithia PILLS

The Kidney Cure.

They act at once, relieving by removing the cause, and will cure any curable case. They positively contain no opiates, narcotics or injurious drugs, and, being in pill form, contain no alcohol. Alcohol, which is present in all liquid remedies where it has to be used to prevent fermentation, is a deadly poison to sick kidneys or bladder. Try them to-day

For Sick Kidneys, Rheumatism, the Bladder and the Blood.

Have you ever tried the simple and unfailing test of setting aside your urine in a bottle or vessel for twenty-four hours? If not, do so at once, and after twenty-four hours if you find any deposit, sediment, stringy or mucous matter it means kidney trouble.

Sold by all dealers—price 25 and 50 cents, or mailed upon receipt of price. Write for our medical treatise on the above diseases mailed you free post paid with a sample package of our pills. Address W. F. Smith Co., Broad St., Boston.

California

is Worth While

- Wouldn't it **pay** you—in dollars and cents—to stop work for a few weeks and see California?
- It's a land of perpetual summer—you can't find a better climate. And there are so many lines of industry open that you can easily locate and **make money** right from the start.
- Thousands are migrating to California every month of the year—and **few of them come back!**
- A chance to make a cheap inspection trip is offered February 15 to April 7, 1906.
- One-way tourist tickets at rate of $33 from Chicago; $30 from St. Louis; $25 from Kansas City.
- Corresponding reduction from other points and from the East and North generally.
- Full particulars, with illustrated California book, in colors, describing both resorts and resources, together with our Tourist folder, upon request.

Rock Island

C. B. SLOAT, New England Pass. Agt., 288 Washington, St., BOSTON, MASS.

IT SHOULD PASS

White Mountain Forestry Bill an Important Measure

The following is from the New York Tribune relative to the effort which is being made in Congress to save the forests of the White Mountains from destruction. The Piscataqua, however, is in no danger of drying up:

"The announcement that 100,000 acres of White Mountain lands, including most of the Presidential range, have passed into the hands of a lumber company emphasizes the timeliness of the bill which has been introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Gallinger, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to purchase at his discretion not more than 500,000 acres of land in the White Mountains for a national forest preserve. We might wish the limit set were 1,000,000 acres, as provided in a former bill, which was strongly recommended two years ago by the committee on forest reservations and the protection of game, and we believe the latter area would be none too great to be thus acquired. Nevertheless, the half million acres provided in the present bill would make a fine preserve and would rescue a large part of the White Mountain area from ruin. It would be more than 781 square miles. If put into a square it would measure nearly twenty-eight miles in each direction. It would comprise the region from Mt. Carrigan in the south to Stair King in the north, and from Kearsarge in the east to Profile mountain in the west. Of course, the tract acquired would probably not be a compact square, but would be irregular in contour, and might thus embrace a much greater geographical scope than that which we have mentioned. The area named in Senator Gallinger's bill might easily include all the choicest parts of the White Mountain range.

"The desirability of prompt and ungrudging enactment of this or some such measure should be obvious to all who are acquainted with that region, which, above all else east of the Mississippi, is entitled to be known as the 'Switzerland of America.' For the simple sake of preserving the natural beauty and grandeur of those hills and valleys it should be done. The vista of the great Notch from the summit of Mt. Willard, the glory of the Great Gulf as seen from the shoulder of Mt. Washington, the panorama of the Presidential range from the southwest, the overtowering [illegible] of Frankenstein [illegible] other features of that wonderland are as unique and as [illegible] as Niagara or the Yosemite. For the sake of its value as a [illegible] for health and pleasure also the region should be preserved. It lies within a day's journey of a population of more than [illegible] people for whose benefit and enjoyment it is unsurpassed. For the sake of its water supplies it is invaluable. New York has insisted upon the preservation of the Adirondack forests in order that the Hudson may not run short. But what, after all is the Hudson for industrial purposes compared with the streams that issue from the White Hills? The Connecticut at Holyoke has the second greatest water power in America, being surpassed by Niagara alone, and at other points its industrial importance almost staggers computation. The Merrimack is another of the greatest industrial streams of the world, and the Saco and Piscataqua and others are of no mean rank. As for the [illegible] of the region for forestry it is [illegible] [illegible] It comprises [illegible] finest forests on the [illegible] maple, birch, beech, spruce, fir and scores of other woods. Under proper direction and conservation these forests will yield enormous profits and yet be understroyed and unravaged. Left in private hands, their destruction and the ruin of the whole region would be a matter of only a few years.

"It may be said that New Hampshire ought herself to secure the land and preserve the forests, as New York has done with the Adirondacks. We are not sure that New York's success with the Adirondacks has in all respects been so great as to deserve enthusiastic emulation. But, however that may be, there is a vast difference between New York and New Hampshire, between the greatest and richest state in the Union and one of the smallest and pecuniarily poorest. It might, and indeed probably would, be a good stroke of business for New Hampshire to do the work herself. It might soon pay her in dollars and cents. But it would be a heavy undertaking for her, and it would, for well understood reasons, be far more difficult for her properly to police and protect the woods than it would be for the federal government. Moreover, the transcendent interest of the matter makes it the business and the concern of the nation. The White Hills are a national possession and a national pride and treasure, as truly as is the Yellowstone Park, and for purposes of practical and pecuniary national interest their protection is as properly and as urgently a national duty as is the similar treatment of any other of our forest preserves. There will, we fear, be many millions of dollars appropriated by this Congress for far less worthy and less urgent needs than this. There will be few appropriated for more worthy causes than that of the salvation of the White Hills."

LENTEN SERVICES AT CHRIST CHURCH THIS WEEK

Lenten services at Christ Church this week will be held as follows:

Evensong daily at five p. m.

Litany, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 p. m.

Holy Communion, Wednesday and Thursday at 7.30 a. m.

The Woman's Auxiliary will meet in the rectory at 7.30 p. m. today.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew meets in the rector's office at 7.30 o'clock this evening.

The Girls' Friendly Society meet in the Guild room at seven o'clock this evening.

DRY GOODS

While raw cotton has been batted about by the speculators during the past week and has shown a slightly easier price tendency the position of the manufactured product [illegible] firmly maintained. In fact, agents claim that it is stronger on account of the recent heavy export demand from China. It is well understood that the mills are unable to make spot deliveries, with contracts already placed that will run into October. Notwithstanding this situation, buyers for the domestic trade are seeking additional supplies and are offering prices satisfactory to manufacturers.

IS RECOVERING

Mrs. Ernest L. Silver who has been at the Cottage Hospital several days for an operation for appendicitis is now improving which will please her many friends.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

PORTSMOUTH WON

Easily Defeated The All Stars On Saturday Evening

Portsmouth easily defeated the All Stars, comprising well known basket ball players, at Peirce Hall on Saturday evening by a score of thirty-seven to fifteen.

During the first two periods the game was fast and interesting but the team work of the local players showed to advantage in the final period and was responsible for the large score.

Cragen, Lacasse and Follansbee accomplished the best work for the home team. Lew excelled for the visitors.

Line up and score:

Portsmouth (37)		(15) All Stars
Cragen rf		lb Field
Barraclough lf		rb Lew
Sheridan c		c Doyle
Lacasse rb		lf Allard
Follansbee lb		rf Tighe

Score—Portsmouth 37, All Stars 15. Goals from floor—Lacasse 6, Cragen 5, Barraclough 3, Follansbee 2, Sheridan, Allard 2, Field 2, Lew, Doyle. Points from fouls—Portsmouth 3, All Stars 3. Referee—Chuck Connors. Timekeeper—McDonough.

PORTRAIT OF DISTINCTION

Reproduces Features Of A Prominent Portsmouth Man

A portrait of distinction just completed by Miss Mary Richardson of Boston and on exhibition at her studio is that of Dr. Chares A. Cheever, who died in this city in 1852, father of Dr. David W. Cheever of Boston, and an uncle of Dr. Benjamin Cheever of State street.

It is pronounced by those who have seen it as a wonderful likeness of the original, and was made from a daguerreotype taken in 1840.

Dr. Cheever was an eminent physician of Portsmouth, and owned and resided in the house, 18 State street now the possession of Miss Eliza A. Russell.

STORM DID DAMAGE

To Seaside Roadway In Town Of North Hampton

The recent storm did considerable damage to a section of highway in the town of North Hampton [illegible] near the Farragut House.

This section is a part of the [illegible] of the ocean boulevard, but not yet built by the state.

The expense of repairing will [illegible] be borne by the town.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

MEN FOR PHILIPPINES SELECTED

The delegation of privates of the marine guard at Portsmouth navy yard which will soon leave for the Philippine Islands [illegible] and [illegible] have been picked out. In the detachment will be some of the oldest [illegible] in point of service at this station.

Some of the oldest members of the marine guard at the navy yard will be sent away with the Manila delegation next month.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

For Athletic Expenses At Dartmouth College

NOT ENOUGH FOR BASEBALL AND TRACK TEAMS

A dispatch from Hanover says that for the first time in several years the Dartmouth Athletic Council is compelled to meet a difficult financial situation. It has been the policy of the council to maintain a reserve fund for emergencies, for loans to the various organizations, to enable them to begin the season, and especially for the maintenance of the track team, which has no earning power. Two years ago this fund was over $3000. Last year, chiefly through appropriations to the track team, it was reduced to about $1900. This year, before any appropriation can be made, it shrinks to nothing.

The principal cause for this serious shortage is the unexpected deficit of the Football Asociation. In the season of 1904 the football earnings were in round numbers, $2900. The season of 1905, marked by the largest guarantees in the history of Dartmouth football, witnessed a deficit of $1600. At the February meeting of the athletic council, it was voted, in view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Football Association, that Prof. William Patten direct the preparation of a proper accounting of the football receipts and expenditures, to audit the accounts, and to report the results to the council at its March meeting.

In the words of The Dartmouth the committee said in the report to the council:

"All expenditures have been covered by properly signed and itemized vouchers, except several vouchers for special trips, which were duly signed, but have not yet been properly itemized. In the opinion of the committee the finances of the association were honestly administered by the managers, but their method of handling and accounting for the football moneys has been defective and careless, and unauthorized expenditures of money have been made."

The surplus fund spoken of above is reduced by this football deficit to the insignificant sum of $[illegible]. Some items are yet to be credited which may bring the balance to $1[illegible], but over $300 in salaries and other items are now due from it. The taxes paid —less than thirty percent. of the total—amount to $1211.50, and this sum has been distributed to the three major departments $403.50 to each. Football's share vanishes to reduce its deficit, which without it would be over $2000. Baseball starts with its share as working capital, but needs it all on account of increased coaching expenses this season. Track athletics received its share, but has already incurred $80 of the expense over and above a loan from the general fund. The result is that the track department has only $321 for the season's work, unless the college comes to the rescue, since the usual surplus in football has always been applied in part to the inevitable loss in track athletics.

To discuss ways and means of solving this problem the student body will assemble in mass meeting on Monday evening.

LOW RATES

On Feb. 15 and daily until April 7 tickets will be on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to principal points in California, Oregon and Washington, from Portsmouth at rates of from $51.10 to $53.20, according to railroads used to Chicago. Tickets will permit of liberal stopovers at various Western points and are good in all tourist cars. Corresponding reductions are made to a great number of other points in Western states, and tickets can be purchased from your nearest railroad station to destination. Through train service from Chicago to principal points in the West assists persons traveling to make the trip without change of cars. Tourist cars daily. For further information apply to George L. Williams, New England Passenger Agent, 368 Washington St., Boston, Ma.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

A very handsome brass altar cross and candlesticks may be seen in Hoyt and Dow's window. They are presented to Miss Lizzie J. Woods by two of the parish societies of Christ Church or St. Stephen's hospital chapel at Fort Yukon, Alaska. Christ Church branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will send a valuable box of warm clothing, and hospital supplies for Miss Woods' work some time in April. Those desiring to add anything to the box may leave their parcels at W. E. Paul's or Hoyt and Dow's.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Are Three Articles In The Boston Sunday Post

The Boston Sunday Post has of late revelled in points about Portsmouth and vicinity, and in its issue of March 25 added still further to that list, as follows:

The record of Josiah F. Adams of this city who was sexton of the Universalist Church for forty-seven years. A portrait taken earlier in life accompanied The Post's article.

The second paper is on the pastoral record at South Seabrook of Rev. William A. Rand, a native of Portsmouth. A portait is also given of the earnest divine.

The third contribution is of Miss Della Varrell of York Village, aged sixteen years, who wrote the play "Peter Lindsay's Will" and which produced recently in that town.

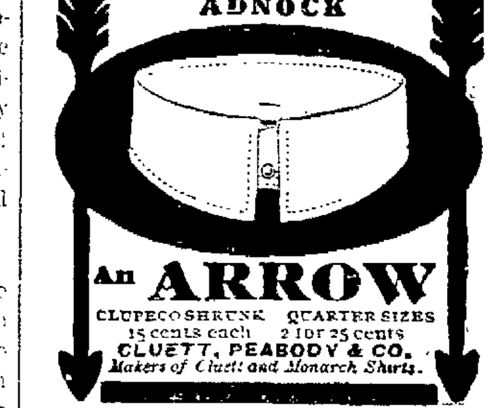
Miss Varrell is now engaged on her second production which she is to call "Mutual Acquaintances." A portrait also accompanies this article.

SUNDAY FESTIVALS

Yesterday In Catholic Church That Of Rejoicing

Sunday in the Catholic Church was known as Laetare Sunday, laetare (rejoice) being the first word of the introit used on the fourth Sunday of Lent. It indicates that the austerities of the penitential season are relaxed for one day. In France the day is called micareme.

The purple vestments of Lent are laid aside and the celebrant at mass wears either a white or a rose-colored chasuble. The Sunday after Laetare is called Passion Sunday; then comes Palm Sunday and then Easter.



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Afternoon and Evening.

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Uncle Tom's Cabin

The Barnum of Them All.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LEON W. WASHBURN.

More Grand Novelties Than Ever.

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Matinee Prices - - - - - 10c and 20c

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Madame Catoma has exemplified her ability as a true foreteller of the future. During her stay she became a favorite of the public in Portsmouth and has decided to come each week for two days, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Positively no charge unless entirely satisfactory.

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ROADS AND ROAD MAKING

TARRING FRENCH ROADS.

After Two Years' Application No More Dust Than on Asphalt.

"The primary object of tarring French roads is for the preservation of the surface and only incidentally for the laying of dust," says Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, of Marseilles.

"It seems to me distinctly unfortunate that in the United States so much stress is laid on the dust problem and so little on primary construction and preservation of roads, although it is obvious that a well-built and carefully preserved road is necessarily dustless. The makeshift whereby the common American dirt road is occasionally dosed with tar and greases of various kinds, on the assumption that the French method is being followed, merely defers the proper rebuilding of our highway system.

"It must be remembered that France is already endowed with good roads, and that whereas in the United States the automobile has come as an instrument to awaken interest in the subject of highway building, it is regarded by the French road engineer as a destructive agent of roads already good. Moving with great velocity and with closely adhering and sometimes metal shod tires, the automobile scrapes the fine hard surface like a file, surfaces which would resist years of ordinary wagon traffic. To combat these destructive influences many of the French engineers employ the tarring process which aids powerfully to prevent the disintegration caused by traffic, and which, unless arrested, makes the dust nuisance acute.

"It has settled down to a positive conviction in France that hot tar applications are valuable in proportion to the excellence of the surface upon which they are laid.

"After two years' wear no more dust is observable than would be the case with an ordinary asphalt pavement receiving the traffic of innumerable unpaved streets. The surface is intact and the sides, where washing generally occurs, look as fresh and clean after a rain as an asphalt pavement."

How Roads Are Damaged.

The scraping of clods of vegetable matter to the center of the road, to be left there, is all wrong. The road is crowned for the purpose of shedding water, and if for any reason the water stands in the road and works down into the foundation, mud-holes are formed, and the road is damaged. These clods do not make road material, but they do serve to interrupt the flow of storm water to the gutters, and tend to ruin the road.

The placing of vegetable or worn-out material in the center of the road compels the travel to make two tracks and part of each track will be on the shoulder of the road. This results in ruts and rough places, and consequent mud-holes.

The road scraper is an excellent machine, and a great benefit when wisely used, but it requires practical knowledge of road building in its operation or it becomes a great damage.

Gutters and culverts should be cleaned out early in the season, the shoulders pared down and the crown built up so that spring rains will not soak in or seep under the road. New material should be placed in low or worn-out places by means of a shovel, and not dumped from the wagon, for to do this results in compacting, so that a hump is likely to take the place of a hollow. Wherever a persistent mud-hole exists, it is wise to seek its cause in poor drainage, which permits the water to stand under the surface and honeycomb the foundation, causing the road to break through.

Let something of a permanent nature be done each season on each section of road, either in the way of culverts or bridges or drainage, so that when the time comes for improving the macadam or some durable paving the subgrade will be already prepared.

Trees Along Highways.

Trees break the wind and also assist in keeping the road in good condition. Trees also serve as boundaries or more stones to mark our State roads.

Especially are trees planted on long stretches of macadam roads, where they occupy an exposed position. The trees afford shade, and thus allow the moisture to remain in the road without any artificial assistance in the way of sprinkling. This in time will remove the necessity for sprinkling the roads, as it has been found that macadam roads protected by trees retain their shape longer and do not show wear or break up as quickly as do roads not so protected. With our forests being denuded of trees so rapidly as they have been during the past ten years, an emphasis is had to the wisdom of planting trees along State highways.

An effort is being made to build by private subscription a macadam road connecting Los Angeles and Pasadena, in California. The distance is about nine miles, and it is claimed that there are more automobiles owned in the two cities than in any other places of equal size in the world. There are, also many vehicles belonging to the large and increasing number of winter tourists who crowd these cities. The cost is estimated as $5,000 per mile.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

COWS TO KEEP ON THE FARM.

Those That Produce Butter and Milk, Regardless of Markings.

In this age of progress it is surprising how few breeders of pure-bred cattle are keeping records of each animal so they will know the cows that are producing the most milk and buter fat. Men of experience must admit they cannot tell how rich milk is simply by looking at it; neither can they measure the quantity the cow gives with their eyes. We must say there are a few men who are keeping records of their herds, but there are still too many who are breeding their animals simply on pedigree and breed characteristics. They pay fabulous sums for sires and purchase many expensive cows, but still think they cannot afford to spend the time for finding out just how much milk and butter fat their animals are capable of producing. Is it practical to purchase expensive cattle and breed for them when no one knows whether they are capable of producing even 200 pounds of butter fat in a year? Will it not pay to spend some time to know whether your most expensive cow is capable of producing 200 to 400 pounds of butter in a year? It will not cost a man more than three dollars in time per cow to have a complete record for a whole year of what she is doing.

What folly it is to retain animals in the herd simply because they are pure bred and conform to breed characteristics when they do not produce as much as the so-called scrub. Will the time ever come when the breeders of dairy stock will refuse to be governed so much by fads and say, "We want a dairy cow that will yield us the largest profit for the feed consumed, whether she be black or white, or red or yellow, or gray or brindle, or a combination of all these colors." Many a good performing Jersey has been turned down in the showing simply because she had a meely nose and many a Guernsey because her nose was dark.

The question before the dairy breeder to-day is, not how am I to retain fads and beautiful markings of dairy cattle, so much as how am I, through breeding, to increase the productive capacity of the cows that I am breeding. If we can retain fads and beautiful markings and at the same time increase the performance of the animal, all well and good; but we should consider the utility of the cows first and then consider the fancy points.

Care of Calf Buckets.

Calf buckets may be kept clean by rinsing and scalding after each feed. No more grain or hay should be given than the calves will eat up clean. Should any remain uneaten it should be removed before giving any fresh feed. Calves like salt the same as any other animal. Warm, sweet milk given in clean buckets with access to corn meal or kaffir-corn meal, bright alfalfa hay, fresh clean water, salt, plenty of sunlight, shelter and bedding in cold weather, shade in summer and regularity and kindness in treatment will usually insure good thrifty calves that will gain from a pound and one-half to two pounds daily. Such calves are the only things worth the expenditure of time and money these days of close margins of profits in any kind of business.

Cantal Cheese of France.

Is shaped like a cask, or an English cheddar, often two feet high and eighteen inches in greatest diameter. It is solid, well pressed, but the curd is not cooked and the body is soft and white, like an uncured cheddar. The exterior is dressed so as to have a white, chalky appearance. These cheeses weigh from sixty to 100 pounds and are regarded as a second quality.

Stamping Weight on Cheese.

The practice of stamping the weight of cheese soon after it comes from the press is one way of getting ahead of the consumer. In this dry climate when a cheese is weighed right from the press, and again two weeks later a shrinkage of from ten to fifteen per cent. will usually be discovered. Merchants like to handle cheese stamped with the weight, when they can sell the whole cheese to one customer for it saves weighing and also covers any loss in shrinkage while the cheese has been kept in the store. The consumer, however, gets the worst of the deal.

Shipping Milk in Tank Cars.

The latest idea in transporting milk is to carry it in tank cars. The practice grew up in Denmark and for some months milk has been shipped long distances and recently all the way to Berlin in such cars. The tanks are not boiler plate cylinders, but wooden casks, each of 210 cubic feet capacity, two of which are fastened to the floor of a covered freight car. We all know how the old-fashioned tin cans are cumbersome, expensive and subject to damage, by the use of tank cars for milk the cost of handling has been greatly reduced and they are being successfully used on some of the lines in this country.

London uses about 160,000 gallons of milk daily. Some of this is obtained at a distance of 150 miles from the great city.

Built on a rock foundation—banks

BEES AND BEE KEEPING

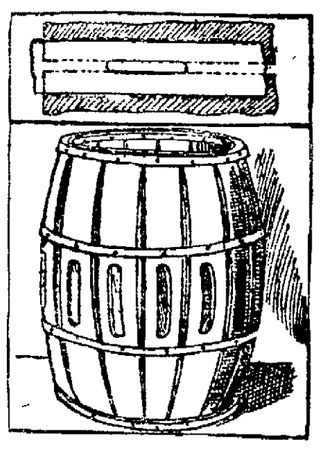
BEES AND HORTICULTURE.

Success in Both Lines Where the Work is Carried on Together.

Bees and horticulture go so well together that many are adopting these two avocations upon one and the same grounds. It is a settled fact that without the insects to fertilize the flowers but little fruit can be produced, and without the flowers the bees would prove a miserable failure. Bees and poultry seem to get along together nicely, the bees and young and old chicks drinking out of the same dishes. Ducks do not always evince the same good sense and often attempt to make a meal off the bees as they emerge or attempt to enter the hive. This is generally sure and sudden death to the ducks and it would be better to keep them separate. Chickens seem to know better than to attempt to eat bees either going in or out of the hive or when getting water at the drinking fountains.

Ventilated Barrel.

It is well known that the ordinary barrel is not adapted for the shipment of perishable produce for long distances. There being no means of ventilation the produce rots in a short time and therefore becomes unfit for sale. A novel ventilated barrel that is designed particularly for the shipping of spinach, kale and other garden produce, an illustration of which is shown here. The barrel is light,



Provides Plenty of Ventilation.

strong and durable, the ventilated openings being so arranged that they will not become clogged and closed by the contents of the barrel. The body of the barrel is composed of the two sets of veneer staves, one set being arranged within the other. The outer staves, which are spaced apart slightly, have straight parallel edges, and when the staves are bowed to form the bilge of the barrel a tapering intervening space is formed. The outer staves have vertical ventilating slots, or openings at the center, these slots being located between the middle hoops of the barrels. The inner staves cover the intervening spaces between the outer staves, making a barrel of great strength. The inner staves are also spaced apart, the spaces being located opposite to the ventilating openings of the outer staves. These spaces between the inner staves are covered beyond the ventilating openings, forming inner vertical ducts, which communicate with and extend upward and downward to permit air to pass into the barrel, whereby the contents are thoroughly ventilated. The ventilating openings being offset from the staves, the contents of the barrel will not cover or close the openings. Hoops are secured to the inner and outer surfaces of the barrel to ensure rigidity, the bottom being of the usual construction. A piece of coarse fabric serves as a top.

Necessity of Pure Stock.

The necessity of purely-mated queens for breeding cannot be too emphatically urged. The so-called "hybrids," or mismated queens, produce young queens of so much variability in every character that it is very unwise to use them, says E. F. Phillips in the Journal of Agriculture. There is one phase of queen breeding which would doubtless prove useful, but which has not yet been tried to any extent. The first crosses of various races have proven very useful; as, for example, the cross between Cyprians and Carniolans, but no breeder to the writer's knowledge has ever undertaken to fix the type. That this could be done seems very probable, reasoning from what we know of crosses in other animals, and by careful selection of prolific queens whose workers showed all the characteristics of the first cross, these crosses would doubtless prove valuable as breeders. Under no other circumstances, however, should mismated queens be used.

Franklin—"Don't those church bells sound soft?"

Penn—"Yes, But you ought to hear the church dudes."

If a man weighed himself on his neighbor's scales he would think that he was going into a decline.

Bills—"Money talks, my boy."

Wills—"Yes it usually talks like a steam whistle."

SAVING THE FOREST.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS AFTER LAND SKINNERS.

Shows Timber Land Owners and Lumbermen How They May Provide Against Timber Waste.

The government, in making a national issue of the tree, says the Arena, has begun a great movement, which, it is hoped, will place the American forest beyond the ravages of the "land skinner."

It is replanting denuded forest areas, starting new ones and conserving old ones. It is studying the problems of the small owners of 500,000,000 acres of wood lots and showing them not only how they can successfully practice forestry but compete with the holders of large interests.

It tells the man who owns timber land how to get the most out of it; the farmer who has none what trees to plant and how. It shows the lumberman how to avoid waste and the millman how to save.

During the present regime the reserve areas have been increased by 44,000,000 acres, or exactly 687,500 square miles, an area nearly the size of Nebraska.

It is estimated that forest fires destroy 10,000,000 acres of timber land every year. This is a tremendous addition to the waste of reckless lumbering men, which have been assiduously engaged in strangling the goose that laid the golden egg.

An illustration of the good accomplished by the forestry service may be taken from the turpentining interests. The unbroken forest of long leaf pine which once extended through the southern states, practically from the Atlantic seaboard to Texas, had been so far exhausted that expert estimates gave the industry but 15 years more to live. More than half of the original forest had been exhausted and much of the rest depleted from reckless and wasteful methods.

The service has introduced Dr. Charles H. Herty's cup system, instead of the old destructive box system, thus prolonging the life of the naval store industry, which was threatened with immediate extinction. The Herty system produces not only higher grade rosins than were possible to the other, but it increases the turpentine output by about 40 per cent. At a cost of about $14,000, all told, the forest service has in this one item added $7,000,000 a year to the naval stores products. But more important than this is the fact that it has not only saved the turpentine industry but the turpentine forests from annihilation.

The service has undertaken, as one phase of its task, the solution of the problem of floods in rivers. For instance: The Kansas river floods of 1903 destroyed $20,000,000 worth of property and 100 lives. One of the most fertile valleys on the continent, 120 miles long, was partly destroyed. Here the rich soil was cut away; there it was covered with sand six and eight feet deep over the field; holes were cut out and lakes left behind. Out of 250,000 acres of wonderfully fertile soil 10,000 were completely destroyed; 100,000 more lost 50 per cent. of their value, and the uncertainty left behind depreciated the value of the whole valley.

The forest service has devised systems of tree planting for the river banks, the sand covered and deeply eroded lands. The object of the first is to prevent washing of the banks, to protect the whole area from the full force of the floods and in time of overflow to check the tendency to cut new channels. The last two systems are for ultimately reclaiming the now destroyed lands and making them productive. The useless sand lands will grow cottonwood and reclaim the land for crops. A most interesting discovery was made after the flood. Where the protected growth of cottonwood which had not been cut away checked the rush of flood waters the land beyond was generally covered not with sand but silt, and is often more fertile than before. With extensive planting of trees another flood would bring back instead of further desolation, a return of fertility to much of the land now barren.

Maltreatment of Guns.

Every one who has watched a drill of infantry, remembers the thump of musket butts at the command, "Halt!" British military authorities have discovered that although the old-fashioned musket stood this banging, the new fine rifles are too delicate for such clumsy handling; the mechanism gets out of order and keeps the repair shops busy. There is no need of any order in the manual which maltreats a gun, and no doubt many governments will revise the drills.—Youth's Companion.

Price of Rubber.

It is thought likely, says the Journal of the Society of Arts, that the present year may see a considerable further advance in prices for rubber, but it may be expected that before long the supply will be ample for all demands. Not only are there immense traces of rubber which remain untouched in Liberia and elsewhere, but the cultivation of the rubber tree is being rapidly extended.

Too Sharp for the Dealer.

Art Dealer—Here is a lovely little woodland scene for only $2,250.

Oil Magnate—That? Nonsense! I know where that was painted. Why, I could buy the whole farm for $1,500.—Somerville Journal.

LUNCHES WITHOUT PIE.

Some Delicious and Nutritious Sandwiches and Light Desserts Best —Heavy Foods Objectionable.

Sandwiches may well form the foundation of a well balanced cold lunch and a variety of fillings may be used. Any carefully cooked cold meat may be used, although pork and veal, being the hardest of all meats to digest, are objectionable, especially for children. Every housewife should strive to excel in making fine quality bread, biscuits, muffins, etc. Bread for sandwiches should be thinly sliced.

Small loaves of biscuit dough or of yeast bread may be baked in corn cans, the small round slices being especially desirable for sandwiches. Brown bread sandwiches with filling of finely mashed, well seasoned baked beans are very nice, and should find a place in the lunch basket at least once a week. Meat for filling should be run through a chopper, or chopped very finely by hand, moistened with stock or sweet cream and carefully seasoned with salt, and a very little pepper is desired. Eggs placed in boiling water and kept hot, not boiling, for 20 minutes, then mashed with a fork, seasoned, and butter added to make a smooth paste are a delicious filling, also celery, chopped or sliced, and sprinkled with salt.

Nuts, especially peanuts, run through the chopper and simply moistened with butter form another kind sure to delight the children. This may be prepared and kept on hand in glass jars in cold weather. Seeded (not seedless) raisins washed thoroughly and run through the ever useful chopper, then placed on oil paper in a pan with perforated bottom and placed over a kettle of boiling water, with the pan tightly covered, and allowed to steam ten minutes, then put in glass jars will keep indefinitely and are always ready to spread between bread biscuits or crackers with a piece of cheese, and most effectually takes the place of pie. Dates and figs are also nice used in the same way.

Dainty cup puddings of rice, tapioca, custard and squash or pumpkin prepared the same as for pies may be often baked with a large one for the table, making little extra work, and will be appreciated. The simplest water or cream sponge cake may be given occasionally and iced as an especial treat. Raw or nicely baked apples and a bottle of milk or cocoa are nice additions to the lunch basket.

The lunch should be put up daintily, each kind of food wrapped separately in oiled or buttered paper and a paper napkin provided. The child who is given simple, easily digested food will do his school work with far greater ease than one given a rich complicated diet that draws the blood from the brain to assist the overtaxed digestive organs in their laborious work. Wrong living is responsible for many a dull pupil, and thinking mothers everywhere are awakening to the fact.—Orange Judd Farmer.

MISTRESS AND MAID.

Make the Servant Feel at Home with You and Avoid a Distrustful Attitude.

That good mistresses make good servants may not be invariably true, but it must be owned that as a general rule, this is found to be the case. It will be well, then, to consider some of the characteristics of a good mistress.

At first it must be remembered that she does not look upon her maids as mere machines, but regards them as human beings, who should be treated as she herself would wish to be, with some degree of kindness and consideration. "Put yourself in her place" is excellent advice to mistresses, and if occasionally followed, it leads to wonderful modifications of one's views and way of treating those in one's employment.

To take some interest in the maid's home and family, to remember that she is young, and like all young girls, a great deal the better for a little amusement occasionally, to speak kindly and brightly to her, to allow her, if she has a respectable sweetheart, to invite him on certain evenings into the kitchen, will all help greatly towards that kindly feeling between mistress and maid, which is essential, if there is to be complete harmony and comfort in the house.

Too often each seems to regard the other as the natural foe or prey, instead of looking upon each other as co-workers, with a common interest and object, namely the well being and well ordering of the household.

If Kingsley's words, "Perfect respect for the feelings of others, springing from perfect self respect,' were kept well in view in the way mistresses treat their servants, they would lose none of their dignity, nor would servants be likely to be either familiar or impertinent.

Too often mistresses begin by showing that they distrust and suspect their new maid. The girl seeing this falls to the level of the mistress' anticipation, whereas, if at the outset she was shown that she was believed in, and thought worthy of kindly confidence, she would probably try to be worthy of it.—Marion Harris Neil.

Substitute for Maple Sugar.

A fair substitute for maple sugar is made with equal parts of granulated white and dark brown sugar boiled with one-half the quantity of water until of the desired thickness. When cool three drops of vanilla extract is added.

True Riches.

One true heart and a cottage are worth a million mockers and a throne.

FOUND DEAD

George Lamprey Of Hampton A Suicide

HEAD NEARLY SEVERED FROM BODY BY GUN SHOT

George Lamprey of Hampton was found dead in his home on Saturday with his head severed from his body. He had committed suicide by shooting himself with the above result.

He was sunstruck about two years ago, and had since been in poor health.

AT BOYHOOD HOME

Kittery Point Author A Recent Visitor In Jefferson, Ohio

The people of Jefferson, O., are reported to be greatly elated by the report that William Dean Howells, while on a recent visit there, expressed a desire to return and spend his old age in his boyhood home. The old Howells homestead is today the residence of a nephew who bears the same name as the gifted novelist and essayist. Mr. Howells began his career as a typesetter for his father's newspaper, the Ashtabula Sentinel, in Jefferson and was noted for his celerity. It was his custom when writing an article for the Sentinel to set it up directly at the case, without first preparing copy. Though his earliest serious journalistic work was done for the Cincinnati Gazette and the Columbus State Journal, his literary activity dates back to the age of nine, when he produced an essay bearing the sonorous and far-reaching title of "Human Life."

While at his Summer home at Kittery Point last season Mr. Howells was much engaged in literary work and the result has since been seen in Harper's Magazine for which he exclusively writes.

The family will open the Summer home early the approaching season.

THE MAGAZINES

The Smart Set

The automobile has found a permanent place in modern fiction, but no better motor car story has been written than "The Pink Typhoon," by Harrison Robertson, which opens the April number of The Smart Set.

Perhaps no issue of any magazine has ever contained such a variety of fiction. There are stories which will appeal to every kind of reader; for instance, those who like a ghost story will find a particularly good one in "The Woman in Gray," which Ethel Watts Mumford tells with her usual cleverness. A humorous love story, "The Way of a Maid," by John W. Knapp, will appeal to every lover of youth, and "Franco's Lucky Penny," by Frederic Tabor Cooper, is a tragic story of great originality and strength. There is a Mardi Gras story, "The Dragon Fly," by M. E. M. Davis, wherein the author has captured the very spirit of carnival time. Other fiction is by Arthur Stanley Wheeler, Clara F. McIntyre, Roland Franklyn Andrews, G. Vere Tyler and Willis Steel. The essay by Gelett Burgess, "The Sulphitic Theory," is perhaps the cleverest which The Smart Set has ever published.

The poetry is particularly excellent, there being lyrics from such writers as Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Lizette Woodworth Reese, Wallace Irwin, Elsa Barker, Edward Wilbur Mason, Martha G. D. Bianchi, Edith M. Thomas, and others.

The American

In the April American Magazine, Julian Willard Holburn has an article of unusual significance on "Light, the Great Civilizer." In telling of the revolution which has been wrought in history by the steady light, Mr. Holburn makes a point which has never been touched upon by anyone—not even by college professors in their courses on the history of economics. There are a number of other extremely interesting articles. Henry K. Webster tells the story of the Chicago Traction Tangle under the caption, "From Yerkes to Dunne," and John McAuley Palmer writes satirically on the Block System, in, "A Speculation in Manslaughter." This month the American Magazine retains its lead in things photographic by a splendid series of portraits of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Among the fiction writers are Mary Cholmondeley, Holman F. Day, Crieff Dalziel, Mr. L. H. Harris, Frank N. Craigie, Una Hutson and Miss Parker Burke.

The Bohemian

Gay and [illegible] as its name would indicate, The Bohemian is rapidly pushing its way to the front. The April number contains an excellent assortment of clever stories. It opens with a strong dramatic tale by Eliot Walker entitled "His Just Dues." Leon Mead contributes "Gabriel and Johane—a beautiful little love story of the sixteenth century. "The Mystery of the Ferry House," by George Barton is a good newspaper story, full of human interest and involving a fine sense of honor. "The Lay of Dee Sa[illegible]," by the Rev. Nelson B. Ripley, will surely appeal to a large number of readers. W. D. Wartles writes an up to date story, entitled "O'Brien and His Automobile." Wm. MacLeod Raine and W. H. Eader are the authors of "The Resurrection of Frying Pan Gulch," an interesting story of the mining camps of the West. Prof. Garnet Noel Willey, of Vanderbilt University, has a unique contribution in "Who Killed Poor Youth?" There are many other stories and poems which, together with the regular departments, make the April issue an intensely interesting number.

AN ABLE SERMON

Delivered On Sunday By Rev. George E. Leighton

Rev. George E. Leighton, pastor of the Universalist Church, delivered another able sermon in his special Lenten series on Sunday forenoon, and to the uplifting of a fine congregation.

His theme was "No Cause for Shame," and the text Romans I, 16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

The leading thought in this valuable discourse was the efficiency of the Gospel and that this efficiency is so good that there is no need of any one having shame in accepting it, and on these the earnest pastor dwelt with telling and graceful strength. It was a thoroughly Gospel sermon in its revelation of God in humanity, and of humanity in God.

That the liberal tendencies in so-called evangelical churches shows, as Robert E. Speer said in his address before the recent twentieth anniversary of the New England Evangelical Association, that "the end of the Gospel is not creed but character, and that the Bible is given that the godly man may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Rev. Mr. Leighton's sermon was an able presentation and the listener may look forward to the eighth in the Lenten series as equally profound. It will be on the subject: "Face to Face" and delivered next Sunday, which is Passion Sunday, the Sabbath preceding Palm Sunday.

METHODIST CHOIR

Arranging For Presentation Of Cantata "The Great Light"

The Methodist Church choir, assisted by a number of local singers and the Rye choral society, has in rehearsal a cantata, "The Great Light," by Finley Lyon, and will present it publicly on Sunday evening, April 22, the Sunday after Easter.

The cantata is a very pleasing composition, and includes numbers appropriate to Christmas, Good Friday and Easter.

At the rehearsal on Sunday afternoon the Rye society took part, and James Goddard rendered most acceptable assistance with his violin.

Next Sunday it is proposed to hold the rehearsal in one of the churches at Rye.

KITTERY AMATEURS

Who Will Do Dramatic Work On Tuesday, April 3

The following are the names of the Kittery and Portsmouth people who will participate in the presentation of "Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard":

Beatrice P. Goodwin, Arthur Schurman, Harold Gardner, Adelaide Brown, Mabel Rogaski, Chester J. Wheeler, Fred Hatch, Mildred Donnell, Eva Bunker, Mrs. Annie Grace, and Mrs. Fred Hatch.

The drama will be presented Tuesday, April 3.

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MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1906.

WOOD ALCOHOL IN SACRAMENTAL WINE

Not even at the very doors of the house of God do the adulterators of food pause in their nefarious and criminal business. Only a short time ago Health Commissioner Darlington of New York found in a bottle of a liquor compound, labeled "Communion Wine", that deadly drug, wood alcohol. The drink was sent him from a leading New York house of worship.

The sample also proved to contain hard cider, and was colored with aniline dye. Commissioner Darlington promptly labeled it "vile and poisonous". And this was the stuff originally destined to be partaken of as the blood and body of Christ!

If anything can be more repugnant in the line of food and drink adulteration than this we fail to see what it is.

The examination is not to stop here. Commissioner Darlington is not sure that the "Communion Wine" is the same as that furnished throughout the country, but he thinks that it has been very generally distributed. He purposes to find out if this is really the case, for the bottle he investigated bore the label and name of a well known manufacturer, which, we believe, the commissioner erred in not making public.

The work of this commissioner has been of such interest and value that the Portland Advertiser and many other papers have from time to time praised him editorially, and a late issue of our Maine exchange says:

"Commissioner Darlington made such startling statements in regard to the extent of adulteration of foods that the salaries committee of the board of aldermen gave him an additional analytical chemist with whom he intends to begin a crusade against the giant evil, following the Washington plan. He fully realizes the magnitude of the task, for he le that it will take $500,000 a year to pay for the force of inspectors needed to investiagte all the foodstuffs and to stamp out their sophistication. Dr. Darlington says that an idea of the extent to which this evil work has been carried on is shown by the ascertained fact that there is not an article of pure fod now on the market that is not duplicated in adulterated form and sold as the real thing. It is not only general now but rapidly increasing, and energetic measures will be required to check it."

REPUBLICANISM IN TENNESSEE

The Republican party in Tennessee is at present composed of two factions. These are commanded respectively by Brownlow and Evans, and the factions have hitherto succeeded mainly in rendering intelligent voting useless, so that a citizen who worked for good government outside of the Democratic nominating caucuses rendered his labor useless, or, at least, ineffective. There is said now to be an awakening of the intelligent Republican voter, and it is confidently predicted that the time is coming when Tennessee Republicans will refuse to follow factional dictates and attend to the upbuilding of the party. The idea of using the party only to further the interests of certain state politicians at Washington is said to be dying out.

Let us hope that it is so. Let us hope that the Republicans of Tennessee will be heard from, and that political battles in that state will sometim be fought out on the grounds of honest differences of opinion. Then, though the Republican party may suffer defeat, it will have the consciousness of having fought for a good cause. It will, at least, have made "the other fellow do the right thing."

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

Good-bye, Mister Snowflake,
You can't go too soon;
Can't you hear the brooklet
Playing Spring's own tune?

After we finish the Panama lock canal, perhaps we will start digging the sea level one.

Secretary Taft says he will not run for the Presidency. Unless he takes anti-fat, the poor man won't be able to run.

A Boston dealer was recently fined for selling cigarettes to little girls. And what did the parents do to the little girls?

Judge Deuel says he doesn't intend to resign as his health is excellent. Those little gunning trips evidently did him good.

Pooh-Bah Cromwell says he has more money than he needs. That is a new situation in connection with the big ditch at Panama.

What rot the idea of a general election in the Philippines is! It is really far less sensible than the institution of a school government in a kindergarten for lispers.

Chicago proposes to stop unchaperoned girls of eighteen or under going to public dance halls. This doesn't appear to be a freak idea, either, and would work well in other places than Chicago.

A rich New York woman a while ago paid $35,000 for a diamond dog collar. As she was a "blue blood," the slur of "new rich" doesn't apply, but there is a coarser one which does.

Postmaster General Cortelyou rules that temperance tracts disguised as Congressional oratory cannot be sent out through the United States mails under Congressional franks. He evidently does not believe that the ends attained ever justify the means employed.

Some fool is advocating a law forbidding newspapers caricaturing the President of the United States. Perhaps he got his idea from Pennypacker of Pennsylvania. At any rate, no foreigner will be allowed to introduce the offence of lese majesty into the United States until we have been subjugated by Germany.

A NEW HOTEL

Fred Harvey of the Harvey system, which has become known throughout the length and breadth of the West for the excellent manner in which the hotels and eating houses are managed, is to have a new hotel added to the list. It will be at Hutchinson, Kan., and will cost $110,000. The work is soon to be commenced, and when the house is finished it will be fully as imposing and picturesque as any hotel along the line

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

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OUR EXCHANGES

Life and Labor

Here on a languid deck how tranquilly we float!
Seafaring now seems easy, thanks to—call it coal!—
Who blames us all for idling, on an idle boat?
Fools, stand and watch one moment in the stokers' hole!

—Arthur Stringer, in Everybody's Magazine for March.

Pardon Portsmouth's Pride

Even Portsmouth is beginning to look upon Algeciras as a little slow. —Boston Globe.

Step in Right Direction

The passing by the House of the Senate bill to reorganize the consular service was a long step in the right direction. The bill provides for the classification of the Consulates-general and the consulates and the turning of all fees into the United States treasury, and requires all consuls receiving a salary of more than $1,000 to be American citizens. It also increases salaries in the aggregate to the extent of $170,000. This increase in salary will probably be more than offset by the fees turned over.—Nashville Banner.

Danger In The X-Ray

France has taken the lead in an effort to restrict the use of radium and the X-Rays to properly accredited physicians. A strong movement is on foot among scientific men in that country to secure the enactment of laws making it a criminal offense for all other persons to employ either radium or the Roentgen rays for medical or exhibition purposes Those who watched the early experiments with the X-Rays in America know that they resulted disastrously for some who participated in the tests. Much exposure to the rays caused panful and dangerous injury to the skin and flesh. It has been ascertained that radium has a similar destructive effect upon animal tissues if exposure to its influence is not properly regulated. Physicians are so well aware of the danger that they are extremely cautious in using these little forces.—Cleveland Leader.

Changing Their Views

Little Nora O'Neil of Arlington, who was taken to the Pasteur Institute recently, after having been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, died at that institution on Sunday. She did not die of hydrophobia, however, nor was she suffering with rabies, but her death was due to cerebro spinal meningitis. Now that the mad dog scare, which had to have its run, like other emotional epidemics, has subsided, people are beginning to believe that there were really no mad dogs at all, and that hydrophobia, one of the mos. dreaded of all human afflictions, is a very rare disease.—Malden News.

THE THEATRICAL FOLK

Stronger Than in the Past

Seteson's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company will be at Music Hall next Friday afternoon and evening. This should be a welcome announcement to patrons of that popular playhouse, as well as to the general public, which loves this charming old drama. It is a well known fact that the Stetson Company is one of the best that has ever presented this great play and this season will but add to its popularity with young and old, for it is even better than it has been. New features have been added and old ones given a better interpretation. The musical part of the program has been greatly increased. It is said to have the heaviest scenic equipment of any company traveling.

An Elaborate Production

"The Black Crook", Charles Barras's most powerful romantic spectacle will soon be an attraction at Music Hall. Messrs. Miller and Plohn, managers of the organization, promise an elaborate, colossal and complete production and a strong cast of metropolitan players.

The various scenes illustrate the visions of the towering Alps, Count Wolfenstein's illumined castle, the glorious transformation "From the Tropics to the Land of the Midnight Sun", the Black Art Hades, Queen Stalacta's dazzling submarine court of pearls and peris, the regions of demon haunted darkness and despair, etc. "The Black Crook" has been given with unabated success for years, and the coming to Music Hall lends diversion and surprise to the stage mechanism of today, and will, doubtless, prove a charm to all classes of theatre patrons.

Many Delightful Features

"The Tenderfoot," with Oscar L. Figman and Ruth White as the stars, will soon be seen at Music Hall. There are many delightful features in "The Tenderfoot", it being not only one of the prettiest of operatic comedies musically, but having a book that is really funny. There are many opportunities in the role of Professor Pettibone for a comedian and Figman is said by the Chicago critics, where the piece has just finished a run, to be better than Richard Carle in the part. Miss Ruth White, in the character of Marion, the dashing Western girl whose martial troubles form the theme of the piece, is said to be excellent. The remainder of the cast is strong. Jethro Warner, a tenor of great ability, Fred Bailey, George B. Romain, Harry B. Williams, Milton Baldwin, Louise Brackett, Etta Lockhart and Frankie Warner are some of the well known clever people who are principals. The famous "Dolly" chorus which was such a feature of the Chicago production, is with the company. The organization numbers nearly seventy people.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals At and Departures From Our Harbor March 24 and 25

Arrived

Schooner John Bracewell of Dover, Benson, South Amboy, N. J., with 300 tons of coal for Fiske Brick Company, Dover Point (Sunday).

Schooner Charles H. Klinck, Mehaffey, St. George, S. I., with 700 tons of hard coal to James Roughan (Sunday).

Schooner Medford, Richardson, Newport News, with 2000 tons of coal to Gray and Prime and James Roughan (Saturday).

Schooner Lucinda Sutton, O'Brien, Newport News, with 2300 tons of coal to James Roughan (Saturday).

Tug Teaser, Calhoun, towing barges Bast, Philadelphia for Biddeford, and Beechwood, Newburyport for Philadelphia (Sunday).

Tug Swatara, Sabblich, Boston (Sunday).

Tug Portsmouth, Perkins, Orland, Me. (Saturday.)

Tug Richmond, Snow, Boston (Saturday).

Sailed

Tug Richmond, towing barge Idaho, Newport News (Saturday).

Tug Swatara, towing barge Maple Hill, Philadelphia (Sunday).

Tug Teaser, towing barge Bast, Biddeford (Sunday).

Tug Portsmouth, towing barges Newmarket and P. N. Co. No. 12, Boston (Sunday).

Wind Saturday, south, light.
Wind Sunday, southeast, light.

Notes

The Atlantic ocean was cheated of two victims when the schooners Lejah and Myrtle Tunnell, both of which were abandoned at sea after disasters, were towed into ports on Saturday.

During Saturday and Sunday, tugs Piscataqua and M Mitchell Davis have docked schooners Medford and Lucinda Sutton and barge Sagua and towed barges Idaho and Maple Hill to the lower harbor.

Tug Richmond, which was in port on Saturday, is a rare visitor here. She is owned by the Seaboard Transportation Company of New York.

Schooner Charles H Klinck, which arrived here with coal on Sunday, had a rough time in the gale of March 19. She was caught off Cape Cod and had her spanker boom and main gaff broken, being forced to run up into Barnstable Bay. There she rode out the gale and then got into Provincetown, where she made temporary repairs.

Schooner Annie F. Conlon of Portsmouth, Baker, has arrived at Philadelphia from New York.

Schooner John J. Hanson of Dover, Wood, has sailed from Newport News for Bangor. The Penobscot is not yet open to navigation, but it is expected to be so before the Hanson arrives. Other cargoes are also en route to that port.

Schooner Thomas B. Garland of Dover, Nickerson, Stonington for New York, is at Vineyard Haven.

Schooner J Frank Saevey of Dover, Kelly, New York for Stonington, has sailed from Provincetown.

Telegraphic Shipping Notes

Boston, March 24—Arrived, tug Richmond, towing barge Idaho, Portsmouth for Newport News (called for barge George R. Skolfield).

Fire Island, March 23—Passed, tug Catawissa, towing barges Corbin from Portsmouth and Tulpehocken and Thomaston from Newburyport, for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 23—Sailed, tug Valley Forge, towing barges Tunnell Ridge, Portsmouth, and Suffolk and Langhorne, Portland.

Vineyard Haven, March 23—Passed, schooner Jennie French Potter, Portsmouth for Newport News; tug Nottingham, towing barges Numbers 1 and 7 from Portsmouth and 15 from Boston, for Port Johnson.

The next meeting of the city council will be held a week be held a week from Wednesday.

IS CURRY MISSING.

(Continued from first page.)

the Pulajanes with over 100 men and fourteen guns appeared at Magaton and lined up in front of the constabulary barracks. Between the barracks and the Pulajanes stood the group of American officials.

One of the chiefs expressed a wish that his party be photographed in the act of surrendering, and Superintendent Hoover in compliance with the request, was adjusting his camera when the Pulajanes' leader blew a whistle and gave an order to advance. The entire party of natives thereupon rushed upon the American officials, who escaped to the Magtaon river and swam to the opposite bank.

When the treachery of the natives was apparent, the constabulary immediately opened fire and a fierce fight ensued, in which the constabulary gained a decisive victory. The Pulajanes were chased to the mountains, but the pursuers lost more guns than they captured.

The American officials were later found with the exception of Gov. Curry. He was last seen being chased by Pulajanes and it is now believed he is in hiding in the dense brush in that locality.

Three hundred constabulary are now on the trail of the fugitive natives and searching for Gov. Curry.

Gov. Curry's Career

Gov. Curry, whose former home was in New Mexico, was a member of the Rough Riders, reaching the rank of captain. He also was an officer of the volunteer troops sent to the Philippines and became Manila's first chief of police under American rule. Early last year he was appointed governor of the province of Samar, succeeding Gov. Feito, who resigned, and was given extraordinary powers for the purpose of bringing peace to the troubled district.

RYE AND HAMPTON GARAGES

W. A. Shaffer of the Crown Motor Car Company has made arrangements for the establishment by his company of public garages at Hampton and Rye Beach. A special building 100x150 is being constructed for him at Hampton. The one at Rye will be somewhat smaller.

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PLACARDS—For Sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

TO LET—10 room tenement cor. Cass and Islington Sts. Apply to C. E. Almy, 87 Market St.

WANTED—Men or women local representatives for a high class magazine. Large commissions. Cash prizes. Write J. N. Trainer, 89 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y. mch18,eif

FOR SALE—14 room house and barn cor Maplewood Ave. and Prospect St. Apply o C. E. Almy, 87 Market St.

TO LET—House on Islington Street, vacant after Nov. 1st; furnace heat. Apply to Sugden Brothers, No. 3 Green Street. oct14,eif

WANTED—Live agents in every town in New Hampshire and Maine to represent the *New Hampshire Gazette*. Address this office

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Fancy Vermont Creamery, lb	Oakland Creamery, lb	Good Sweet Table Butter
27c	24c	22c
Best Pea Beans	Best Corn	Defiance Milk
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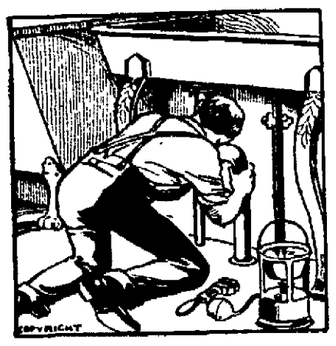

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MANY VISITORS

Attending Important Committee Meeting

IN THREE DAYS' SESSION IN THIS CITY

Officers Of Railway Mail Association Also Here

MEETING IS HELD WITH THE SECRETARY, GEORGE A. WOOD

The semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the Railway Mail Association opened in the office of the Secretary, George A. Wood in this city yesterday.

There was also a meeting of another committee to transact business affairs in connection with the association.

This committee is practically the board of directors of the association, which is a New Hampshire corporation.

The visitors will be here for about three days.

Those now here are as follows:

V. J. Hills, Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Bishop, Solon, Ohio; C. W. Eddins, Atlanta, Ga.; E. C. Plunkett, Richmond, Va.; G. H. Perry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. H. Martin, Monett, Missouri; Wayne Power, Syracuse, N. Y.;

Also the members of the executive committee, who are as given below:

First Division, T. J. Ames, Leominster, Mass.

Second Division, J. C. Burkholder, Lancaster, Pa.

Third Division, F. D. Gavin, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Division. John Hogan, Atlanta Ga.

Fifth Division, M. L. Rinehart, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sixth Division, G. H. Worley, Omaha, Neb.

Seventh Division, A. A. Rowe, St. Louis, Mo.

Eighth Division, H. E. Pearson, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ninth Division, C. W. Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tenth Division, B. F. Carle, Janesville, Wis.

Eleventh Division, S. L. Brown, Denison, Texas.

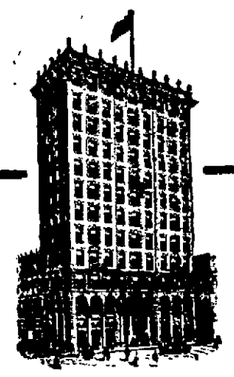
And the following officers of the Association:

D. E. Barnes, President, Wichita, Kas.

F. J. Masten, Vice Pres., Loogootee, Ind.

George A. Wood, Secretary, Portsmouth, N. H.

T. E. Carpenter, Auditor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



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OBSEQUIES

The funeral services over the body of John Mooney were held at his late home, 2 Prospect street, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer officiating. The house was filled with sorrowing relatives and friends, who had come to pay their last respects to one who in life it was a pleasure to have known. The body reposed in a white broadcloth casket and was completely covered with beautiful floral tributes. A delegation from Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was present and performed their most impressive services. The floral tributes were profuse and very beautiful, showing the love and esteem in which Mr. Mooney was held by his many friends. To the sorrowing relatives, a devoted wife, baby son, parents and sisters, is offered the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community. Oliver W. Ham was in charge of the funeral arrangements.

The body was placed in Undertaker Ham's receiving tomb.

The following were among the flora ltributes:

Pillow, "Husband", from wife.

Basket, Baby John.

Wreath, Parents.

Basket of pinks and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Trefethen and family.

Spray of sixty pinks, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Payne, Mrs. Annie Payne.

Mound, Mr. and Mrs. George E. McIntosh.

Mound, Mr. and Mrs. George E. McIntosh, Jr.

Spray of thirty roses and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Todd.

Thirty pinks, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gerrish.

Half circle of pinks, hyacinths and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. John Creighton.

Mound of roses, Mr. and Mrs. James Magraw.

Thirty white pinks, Mr and Mrs. F. W. Blaisdell.

Mound of roses and hyacinths, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Becker.

Mound of roses, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blaisdell.

Spray of thirty white pinks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Weaver.

Casket bouquet of calla lillies and violets, clerks at H. P. Payne's store, Miss Rugg, Russell Badger, Chester Badger, W. L. Fernald, E. A. Holmes.

Wreath of roses and pinks, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Walker.

Pillow of roses and Easter lilies, "K of P." Knights of Pythias.

Spray of roses, jonquils and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. Burpee Wood.

Calla lillies, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Brown.

Mound of hyacinths, roses and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. B. F Gardner.

Spray of thirty pinks and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hartford.

Spray of thirty white pinks, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Young.

Pinks, D. Bertrand Trefethen.

Mound, lillies, roses, hyacinths and pinks, Mr. and Mrs. John Woods.

Thirty white pinks, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Clark.

Thirty white pinks, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Beane.

Bouquet of tulips and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cottle.

Thirty white pinks, Mrs. M. E. Emery.

Roses, pinks and ferns, Albert Fernald.

White pinks and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Trefethen.

Basket of roses, hyacinths, violets and ferns, Addie F. Burkitt Circle.

Basket, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hanscom.

Cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Dreiler.

Cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Lord.

Cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Lord.

Mound of roses, pinks and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Palfrey.

Spray of thirty pinks and ferns, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Winn.

Horseshoe of roses, tulips, maidenhair ferns, etc., Richard Seely and family.

Basket of roses and pinks, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Akerman.

Spray of English violets and ferns, Mrs. S. J. Fernald, Mrs. William Winn.

Thirty pinks, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lang, Arthur Lang.

Mound of roses, pinks and hyacinths, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fernald.

Funeral services over the body of Josephine Lydia Wyman were held at noon on Saturday from the home of her sister at Kittery Point. Rev. S. D. Church was the clergyman. Interment was in the Freewill Baptist cemetery, under the direction of Undertaker O. W. Ham.

The funeral of Mrs. Rowena R. Cook was held from her late home at North Kittery on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. G. F. Kent officiated, assisted by Rev. E. H. Macy. Burial was in the family cemetery, Undertaker O. W. Ham in charge.

The funeral of Mary L. Brown was held at half-past two o'clock this (Monday) afternoon from the Rye Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Warren of Hampton officiating. Undertaker H. W. Nickerson was in charge of the funeral and interment was in Central cemetery.

The last rites over the body of Mrs. Jane Hoyt were held at two o'clock this (Monday) afternoon at the Kittery Point Freewill Baptist Church. Rev. S. D. Church conducted the services. The body was buried in the Freewill Baptist cemetery by Undertaker O. W. Ham.

OBITUARY

Tobias Ham

Tobias Ham of Meredith, this state, died at his home Saturday morning, after a long illness, in his eighty-thid year.

Mr. Ham was a son of the late Samuel Ham and Caroline (Odiorne) Ham, and was born in this city at the family homestead at the junction of South street and Middle road Feb. 24, 1824.

When a young man he learned the two trades of blacksmith and machinist, and was proficient in both, but devoted most of his early life to the work of building locomotives in the various shops of Boston and Taunton; and he was at one time a locomotive engineer on the Concord and Portsmouth railroad.

About thirty years ago he moved to Meredith, where he has since resided, carrying on a large farm.

When a young man he passed one year in Cuba as engineer on a sugar plantation.

He leaves a wife, who was Miss Hannah Randall of Centre Harbor, whom he married Nov. 24, 1853, and one daughter, the wife of George N. Eaton of Meredith; also one sister, Mrs. Annie M. Gray and three brothers, Joseph O. Ham and Robert W. Ham, who reside in this city, and Dr. Samuel F. Ham, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., where he went from this city about three years ago.

The funeral services will be on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

Charles W. Rogers

Charles W. Rogers, an aged citizen of South Eliot died at his home in that town on Saturday at the age of eighty-one years, after an illness lasting several weeks He is survived by his wife, by three daughters. Mrs. David Urch of this city, Mrs. Perry Tobey of Eliot and Mrs. Edwin Heustis of Boston, and by one son, Dr. J. K. P. Rogers of Knightsville, Me. He also leaves a brother, Edwin Rogers of Boston.

Mr. Rogers was a man held in the highest esteem and his death will be deeply mourned both in Eliot and in this city. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the town in which he lived and his place will be hard to fill.

Mrs Ellen Brown

News was received in South Eliot last week of the death of Mrs. Ellen Brown, wife of Charles Brown of Chelmsford, Mass.

Mrs. Brown was the daughter of the late Samuel Staples of Eliot and passed her early life in that town. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, also by three brothers, Samuel A. Staples of Eliot, Wesley Staples of Cliftondale, Mass., and Melvin Staples of this city, and by one sister, Mrs. John Frisbie of Boston.

Her age was about sixty-three years.

Ralph A. Withneck

Ralph A. Withneck, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Withneck, died at the home of his parents, 14 Charles street, this (Monday) morning at the age of three years, five months and three days. The child had been ill for more than two weeks with brain fever.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DINNER AT HOTEL WHITTIER

A ladies' whist club went to Hotel Whittier at Hampton this (Monday) forenoon to partake of a special dinner. The trip out was made in a barge.

GAVE A SUPPER

Woman's Auxiliary Entertained Many

IN ASSOCIATION HALL ON SATURDAY EVENING

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. gave a supper in Association Hall on Saturday evening from five to seven o'clock, which was largely attended. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins was directress, and with her corps of assistants ably accomplished the manifold duties attending this event.

There were three long tables and a shorter one and these had to be reset several times in order to accommodate the patronage. The menu was elaborate and included these viands:

Baked Beans Brown Bread
Hot Rolls
Sliced Ham Sliced Corned Beef
Picalilli Mustard Pickels Pickles
Fancy Pies
Tea Coffee

The servers were Mrs. Robert L. Ellery, Mrs. Horace E. Frye, Mrs. George Hersey, Mrs. George H. Joy, Mrs. Arthur J. Lance, Mrs. Charles R. Oxford, Mrs. Howard E. Oxford, Mrs. Alfred A. Odiorne, Mrs. Willard E. Paul, Mrs. Clarence A. Parmenter, Mrs. F. S. Towle, Misses Grace A. Conner, Harriet Hall, Ninette D. Hayes, Matilda F. Rothwell and Vena Rothwell.

The pies were in charge of Mrs. Albert R. Junkins.

Ice cream was served by Mrs. John P. Sweetser, Mrs. W. L. Hill, Mrs. George E. Leighton. The varieties of ices were strawberry, chocolate, coffee and vanila.

The cake table, decorated in nile green and white, was presided over by Mrs. Charles H. Clough and Mrs. Emmons Garland.

Home made confectionery was sold by Miss Martha S. Kimball and Mrs. Arthur F. Howard.

The fancy table, having an arch of westeria, Miss M. Aletta Lawrence, Mrs. Horace B. Parker and Mrs. Alfred A. Odiorne.

The meat carving, of which there was a ponderous amount, was daintily done by Charles H. Clough.

The net proceeds which will amount to about ninety dollars will be devoted to the payment of the chairs in Association Hall.

SECOND RECITAL

Of the Lenten Series Given at the North Church

There was a large audience at the second Lenten organ recital, given on Saturday afternoon at the North Church. It was, if possible, even better than the recital of a week ago.

Lyman Almy Perkins as organist gave splendid renditions of the various selections and Mrs. Helen R Thayer's piano interpretations were particularly fine. The vocal numbers were effectively sung by Miss Jessie C. Burpee

Especially pleasing was the piano and organ double number by Mr. Perkins and Mrs Thayer

The program was well selected, the following being the numbers:

Phantasie, Rheinberger
Come Unto Me, Schnecker
a. Adagio (from trio, Opus V.) Arthur Foote
b. Kamennoi-Ostrow, Rubenstein
Piano and organ
O, Rest in the Lord (Elijah), Mendelssohn
a. Pastorale from 1st Sonata, Guilmant
b. Marche Triomphale, DuBois

AGAINST THE SWEATING SYSTEM

The Bartenders Union of Portsmouth and vicinity held its meeting yesterday at which a large number of members were present, and was addressed by G. B Radlo, Label Agent of the Garment Workers on the Sweatshop and Tenement House Work in the clothing industry, who explained the degrading and unsanitary conditions under which men and women worked to the detriment of their health, making them easy prey to the dread disease, consumption.

The agent advocated a persistent demand for the union label by the members as the most effective means of abolishing these evils. The union voted to indorse the label and the members pledged themselves to purchase none but garments bearing the union label, and also to use their influence with the retail clothing dealers to handle none but union label clothing in the future. The agent is making arrangements to hold a mass meeting of organized labor some time this week on the labor question.

JUVENILE JAUNTINESS.

Our Youngsters' Department is being rapidly filled with jaunty and serviceable attire for Spring and Summer wear.

Advance arrivals include Swell Little Overgarments and Dainty Suits for the "little ones"—Smart Top Coats, Stylish Sunday Suits and Serviceable School Suits for the "bigger ones."

We intend this season to make this department bigger, better and busier than ever.

HENRY PEYSER & SON,
"Selling the Togs of the Period."

FOR ME!

FRANK JONES
Portsmouth, N. H.

ALES

The Kind That They Try to Imitate—But Always Fail

For Fifty Years No Competitor Has Been Able to Put An Article Out to Compete With Our

Lively Ale

It Has That Creamy Look—It Reaches The Spot.

THE ALE

That Never Fails to Satisfy

If Your Dealer Doesn't Have It, Write

THE FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
Portsmouth, N. H.

GRAND

Sacrifice Sale

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Musical and Art Goods

NOW ON AT

Canney's, 67 Congress St.

Moral---Always take in Canney's Sales; it saves money.

JAP-A-LAC

A. P. Wendell & Co.

2 Market Street.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

How's Your Hair?

B. Coleman Announces That He Has At Last Secured a Cure for Hair Troubles.

We beg to announce to the people of Portsmouth that we have secured the agency for one of the greatest discoveries of recent years. We refer to the prescription of Sir Erasmus Wilson, M. D., England's most successful specialist in diseases of the scalp, who was knighted for his many successes in the treatment of skin and scalp. Upon the death of Dr. Wilson this prescription was secured by American chemists and is now offered to the public under the name of Dr. Wilson's English Life to the Hair. This preparation will grow hair on bald heads even after all else fails. Unlike other hair preparations it is not sticky or greasy, but gives a live and glossy appearance to the hair. Miss Cornelia Stevens, 6 Smith Ave., Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. Wilson's English Life to the Hair grew a magnificent head of hair for me after I was told that I was becoming hopelessly bald. My hair now reaches nearly to my waist and is heavy and glossy. I cannot too highly recommend it." If you are growing bald, troubled with eruptions, dandruff scales or any scalp troubles try Dr. Wilson's Life to the Hair. Albert Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., proprietors. Sold by F. B. Coleman, 61 Congress St. Price, 50 cents.

A New Hotel at the Old Stand

$250,000 has just been spent

Remodeling, Refurnishing, and Redecorating the

HOTEL EMPIRE

Broadway, Empire Square & 63d St.

NEW YORK CITY.

Restaurant and Service Unexcelled

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OLIVER W. HAM.

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is now larger than that of any individual manufacturer in New England. The name R. G. Sullivan stamped on every cigar insures quality

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Manchester, N. H

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

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NEW WEBSTER STORY.

Illustrating the Statesman's Views of Trade.

The incident in the life of Daniel Webster given by Dr. Hale under "Notes and Queries" in the Transcript, not long ago, reminds me of another mood in the life of that distinguished man which was related to me by the late Joshua Seward. Mr. Seward came to Woburn from Boston in the early seventies and bought the farm now owned by E. C. Coleman, where he lived until his death in 1886. He was a native of the "Peace City," N. H., from which place he came to Boston in his early manhood and later engaged in the livery business on School street on land now covered by the rear part of the Parker House. He was a genial, social, active young man, and in a short time many of the business and professional men of the city were his friends and patrons. Daniel Webster, then in the fullness of his masterly manhood, was his particular friend and most favored patron. One year Webster was early engaged to deliver the Fourth of July oration in the city.

A public procession was then an important feature of the celebration, and the orator of the day was the chief person of distinction in the parade. In those days there were no four-wheeled vehicles for convenience or for pleasure. A chaise was the proper carriage for gentlemen to use. Webster was popular and proud as popular. He saw no chaise in the city as good as he desired to appear in on that important occasion, and, therefore, he ordered one to be built by the principal carriage maker of the city (Sargent, I think it was), to be ready for use on that day. In the morning of the Fourth he appeared at Seward's stable office and requested Seward to go to the carriage shop and get the chaise he had ordered. Seward harnessed a horse and went to the carriage shop as directed, and told the proprietor he had come for Mr. Webster's chaise. The proprietor, in firm and measured tones that could not be misunderstood, asked: "Did Mr. Webster send the money to pay for the chaise?"

In relating this to me Seward said: "I was never so astonished in my life! I should have been less surprised if he had raised his fist and knocked me down! I had no thought that there was a man living who had ever heard of the great Webster, the godlike Daniel, who would or who could have denied him any request it was possible to grant. I could only say: 'He sent no money by me.' 'Then,' said the proprietor, 'tell him he can have the chaise when he sends the money to pay for it, and not till then.'" Seward said he was never in such a dilemma in all his life. He could not go back and tell that great man, whom he adored, that he could not have the chaise till he paid for it. And yet he must go back and tell him something. But what could he tell him? Finally, after much thought and study it occurred to him that he had a new chaise which he would offer to Webster and tell him that the varnish on the one he had ordered was not yet hard, and that it would be liable to injury if taken out in the heat and dust of that public day. Webster met Seward at the door when he returned and before Webster could ask a question Seward was telling him the story he had invented on the way home. Webster made no reply, but accepted Seward's statement as true, and rode in his chaise that day.

About a week later Webster came again and said to Seward, "I think the varnish on that chaise is hard now and you may go down and get it." Seward said, "With a heavy heart I harnessed a horse and went again to the shop. I knew I should not get the chaise and I was not disappointed. In the same manner I was asked the same question as before. I could not invent another story that would be credible and was, therefore, compelled to go back and tell him the truth." Webster was impatiently waiting Seward's return, and when in hailing distance he called to Seward in a tone of voice that indicated surprise, "Where is the chaise? What is the trouble?" Seward approached him more closely and in tones so low that no one about could overhear him replied, "He told me to tell you that you could have the chaise when you send the money to pay for it and not before." Webster stood silent an instant and then with voice trembling with emotion, exclaimed, "My God, Joshua, did he say that?" and sank into a nearby chair and cried as would a deeply aggrieved child of six summers.

Seward said, in conclusion: "I have seen him in church, standing during prayer as was the custom then, among his neighbors and friends with that massive head uncovered, looking more like a god than a man; I have seen him on the platform swaying strong men by the majesty of his presence and the power of his oratory, and I have seen him in his weakness, almost helpless, pitiable, his face flushed with grief and wet with tears of anguish. Yes, I have seen him in all his moods, and yet I have never seen another man who could compel so much of my love and my admiration as New Hampshire's greatest son, Daniel Webster."—H. C. Hall in Boston Transcript.

The Japanese method of preserving the salmon which are caught in large numbers at Sakhalin is to salt them down and press them into bale.

There has been a noticeable expansion in the foreign trade of France during the current year, as shown by the official statistics issued a few days ago.

RELATIONS-IN-LAW OF BRIDES.

Nervous Strain From the Obligation to Meet Husband's Relatives.

There have been fortunate brides, and it is to be hoped there will continue to be, who have never known the nervous strain resulting from the obligation to meet their husband's relatives. Not until their marriage became an old story did this experience come to them, if at all. Those who have gone through an ordeal in the way of such experience consider such cases extremely enviable and rare. The brides, however, who are most to be pitied are they who on their wedding tour have husbands who are daft about having their wives meet their "in-laws," of all ages and conditions, while on their wedding journey. Precious days have to be sacrificed to these "duty visits."

Brides take no such views of husbands in connection with their own blood relatives. On the contrary, they are more apt to resort to various means to shirk the request, if made, and are not at all given to pleasing their own folk by showing off the men they have chosen for their husbands. Brides look upon their own kin folk as creatures to be put off, cajoled, imposed upon and affronted in extremity. Yet, in spite of it all, there will exist a feeling of confidence in a future peace-making when they are ready to take steps toward it.

"In-laws" are quite another proposition to them. Tom or Harry's wife is, to their notion, usually a part of their property, no matter how delicately they may convey the idea or disguise it under cover of kindnesses and courtesies. Intuitively brides feel this and very soon become convinced of it. Therein lies the secret of their sudden revolts and defiances on unexpected occasions and the chip-on-the-shoulder attitude they often maintain. The "in-laws," on their part, each have a way of building up an ideal bride, whenever there is a new one on the tapis. She is expected to resemble the one they had picked out for Tom—the family idol. From the moment his wife came into their presence the process went on of fitting the bride into their visionary creation. This keeps them constantly on the alert. They scent the air for a false note and watch continually to discover her defects, while their critical faculties, newly sharpened for this examination and comparison, absorb their attention from morning until night.

How is she affected? What of her? She, too, is bent upon "in-law" investigations, but so prejudiced is she against the various members of the family, very often, that she cannot do any one of them justice. As a general thing such family criticisms, inspections and meetings are most unsatisfactory to both sides, so far as the forming of good opinions and life friendships are concerned. It will take years of character tests in the future to bring about that desired end.

Brides are also apt to fall back upon their family traditions or take up the modern coaching and assume a fixed pose on occasion where "in-laws" have to be made up to. They are very often advised, on visiting such relations, to be entirely subjective, to show but very little individuality, if they have any at all, and never to introduce family topics in conversation, or dictate, or argue, lest they tread on the family sensibilities. They are to pass over and ignore whatever may be said or done that in any way should lean toward a misunderstanding. They must be extremely amiable under all circumstances and act as if they were assured of the affection and esteem, if not positive admiration, of every member of the household.

Tom, of course, takes everything for granted and is in a continually blissful state over his bride's winning ways and the speed with which she has captivated his uncles, aunts and cousins, to the furthest remove of kinship. In the brief moments they have to themselves he tells her that she alone, in all the world, could have made such a triumph from start to finish and perfected his entire happiness. But the bride's vision is too clear not to see that she and the "in-laws" are as far apart as ever; that their customs and habits would never fit into hers, nor their views of men and things ever harmonize with those she holds. At last the hour is welcomed, unconsciously in a way, when trunk packing and farewells form a prelude to departure. Tom's family were more or less hysterical in the fuss they made over the departing guests, waving handkerchiefs as they stood and gazed at the handsome motor as it was swung down the road in the far distance.

Water Drinking.

Free water drinking is an essential to vitality and to the development of staying power. All the operations of the body, digestion, assimilation, absorption, elimination of poisonous waste and so on, are carried on by means of water; and an insufficient amount of water in the system means embarrassment of every function. The body of a man of average weight contains more than half a barrel of water, and such a body needs for its proper operation at least two quarts daily of pure water. In this connection, it may not be irrelevant to mention that the Japanese soldiers, whose surprising powers are now engaging the admiration of the world, consume each between two and four gallons of water daily.—W. R. C. Latson, M. D., in the Outing Magazine.

In mining accidents one death in four is caused by afterdamp.

One-third of the people who go mad recover their senses.

THE THREE SPECIES OF MOOSE

Expressed in External Features as Illustrated in the Adult Male.

There are supposed to be three species of Moose: The European moose or elk, found in northern Europe and adjoining parts of Asia; the common moose of eastern America, distinguished chiefly from its European congener by the skull being narrowed across the maxillaries, also by its greater size and darker color, and the Alaskan moose, separated by its giant stature, its narrow occiput, broad palate and heavy mandibles.

Expressed in external features as illustrated in the adult male (always best for differentiating species):

The Scandinavian elk is a small gray animal with little palm and many spikes on its antlers.

The Canadian is a large black animal with much palmation and always a separate brow bunch of spikes. I have seen hundreds of Canadian moose antlers, but never a pair that did not show a well-developed separate group of prongs in front of each brow. I have seen a score or more of Swedish, but never saw one that did have a separated brow group of prongs, though I confess I have seen figures of such.

The Alaskan is a richly colored, black, gray and brown giant, not only the largest deer alive today, but believed to be the largest that ever did exist, since no fossil has been found to equal it in bulk. Its antlers differ chiefly in size from those of the Canadian moose, but Mr. Madison Grant claims that they are also more complex and have in the brow antlers a second palmation which is set at right angles to that of the main palmation. In these peculiarities, he finds, "a startling resemblance is shown to the extinct Cervalces, a moose-like deer of Pleistocene times, probably ancestral to the genus Alces.

"If this resemblance indicates any close relationship, we have in the Alaskan moose a survivor of the archaic type from which the true moose and Scandinavian elk have somewhat degenerated."—Ernest Thompson Seton, in Scribner's.

Wolf-Skin Garments.

If those big wolf and coyote skin overcoats such as are worn to Kansas City by Northwestern stockmen in winter and farmers could talk many thrilling and interesting hunting yarns would be added to hunting lore. In the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming, especially, where coats of this kind are a winter's necessity for men out of doors, trapping and killing wolves and coyotes for their skins is quite an industry and is followed with profit by hunters. Many of them are Indians who are skilled in the use of the needle and scissors and realize the full profit on the garment by making it themselves to the customer's order. The best wolf-skin coats sell for $150 and none for less than $100. The legs of the pelt cannot be used and for a large coat ten skins are required. Extreme care must be taken of the coats in summer, however, to keep the moths out of the fur. They are heavier than any sort of an ulster of cloth and remain rainproof even after days of exposure.

E. W. Hart, of Brock, Neb., who was at the Blossom House one night recently, had one of those coats with a story, or rather with twelve stories, for there was one attached to each of the many skins it was made up of.

"I am not much of a hunter," said Mr. Hart," and was six years in killing enough wolves to make this coat. It is a home-made affair and a bit rough on the edges, but good enough for a stockman. The skin from which the sleeves are made was obtained with difficulty. The wolf was the largest of the lot, a female, and half starved at the time I captured her. I jumped in among the hounds after she was down to keep them from tearing her throat, but before I could get a firm hold upon her jaws she slipped loose and fastened her teeth in my coat sleeve. I was compelled to let her go, shake her off and let the dogs again catch and kill her. I must have chased, shot at and tried to trap fifty of the beasts before I killed enough to make the coat. They are popular out our way and the greatest garment of their kind, but hard to get."—Kansas City Star.

Question of Age.

H. A. Buck, who looks after the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad in San Francisco, was calling on Prof. Jenks, of Cornell, at the St. Francis Hotel the other day. They were exchanging raillery and airy persiflage, and beclouding the ambient atmosphere with much smoke, when a brass-buttoned bellboy cut short their banter by handing the Cornell professor a card.

"Pardon me a moment, Harry," said Prof. Jenks, as he proceeded to read an inscription on the card. It read:

Some years ago on the occasion of a visit to Alaska, I enjoyed the pleasure of meeting your father, and I would be deeply sensible of the privilege and honor of shaking hands with his son."

"How old was the man who sent up this card?" asked Prof. Jones of the bellboy.

"About 30, sir," said the bellboy.

A thought clouded the brow of the professor for a moment. Then he wrote something on the back of the card and handed it back to the bellboy. The something on the back of the card read:

"My father died thirty-seven years ago. If you have any other good reason for wishing to see me I should be pleased to have you come up."—San Francisco Chronicle.

FILIPINO SCHOOL KIDS.

An American Teacher Doesn't Fancy Old Spanish Custom.

Raymond Shidler, an Anthony boy, now teaching school on the island of Bohol, in the Philippine group, writes interestingly of things in that country. Here are some excerpts from his last letter:

"This has been a very hard year in Bohol. Previous to the beginning of the rainy season it had been dry for six months. That is a long time in the Philippines, and as they are not provident enough to lay up, their supply of rice ran out. Many families are living on tree pith; they chop down a certain tree, split it, dig out the pith and dry it, then pound it into a powder, from which they make bread.

"I am continually amused at the small amount of clothing necessary to constitute a dress. It is said that in the Philippines a white handkerchief and three yards of string will make three suits of clothing. Well it certainly will make three suits of g-strings, and you can see plenty of them any time. The women, though, always wear a skirt, at least.

"I now have 350 pupils in my central school. I am using seven of my advanced pupils as aidentes (aids), or as aspirantes. An aspirante is a pupil who wishes to become a teacher, and teaches for nothing, for the privilege of entering my teacher's class. After Christmas two or three of the best aspirantes will be appointed as teachers at a salary of about $3 per month. In addition to my seven aspirantes, I have my head teacher. I spend my time in the mornings going from one class to another and teaching a few minutes; in this way my teachers learn their work.

"When I come into school in the morning the pupils arise en masse with a 'good morning.' You can imagine how that would sound from a room of 150 pupils. That is the old Spanish custom. I will break it up.

"When I go downtown I am saluted in the street by about a thousand kids with the time of day."—Kansas City Journal.

Ball in Foot 36 Years.

All unconscious of the fact, Mr. Max Bolkhard, of 206 Foster avenue, spent thirty-six years with an immense rifle bullet between two toes of his left foot. It was removed last week by Dr. John D. Blake and his son, Dr. Herbert C. Blake, with Mr. Bolkhard's little toe and a part of the bone of his foot, which had decayed, as a result of the presence of the bullet.

Mr. Bolkhard was a German soldier in the Franco-Prussian War. After passing through many hard-fought battles without getting a scratch, he received the bullet wound in the foot one wintry night while on sentry duty a mile from the troops of the army with which he served. This was on Dec. 2, 1870. He spent the night in the snow in the French province of Orleans, and the patrol the following morning carried him off to the field hospital, where he received attention. He was later sent to a regular hospital.

The wound healed, and Mr. Bolkhard thought nothing more of it, believing that the bullet had been removed. He suffered with rheumatism and he attributed all his pains, including the one in his foot, which was sometimes intense, to this malady. Recently there were indications that other trouble had developed, so Dr. Blake, who was summoned, decided that an operation was necessary, as part of the bone had decayed. In removing the diseased bone he discovered the bullet, which was lodged between the little toe and the one adjoining. The bullet is three-quarters of an inch long and so heavy that Mr. Bickhard is unable to understand how he carried it about without knowing of its presence. The bullet is preserved as a memento of the war.—Baltimore News.

Frenchmen's Laughter.

Those who knew France before the "année terrible" have frequently commented on the fact that the generation of Frenchmen who have grown up since then are far more gloomy and morose than their ancestors were. But there are signs that a reaction is setting in, and a number of young medical students in Paris have determined to reintroduce the fashion of hearty laughter, and to form a society for the propagation of "le rire gaulois." They have examined into the question, and have issued a statement to the effect that a man's character can be told by his laugh, and that there are as many laughs as there are vowels. Those who laugh "Ha ha!" are frank and open, and love action and movement; those who laugh "Heh! heh!" are melancholy, with plenty of dry wit; those who laugh "He! he!" are either babies or sottwitted; those who laugh "Ho! ho!" are generous, bold and decided; while those who laugh "Huh! huh!" are miserly, misanthropic and hypocritical. It is evident that we all ought to laugh "Ha! ha!" and laugh "Ho! ho!" like the knights and monks in the old-fashioned comic songs, and the French society proposes to do all it can to encourage people to laugh in this fashion. We wish them all good luck and prosperity in this charitable endeavor, for a hearty laugh is the best encouragement of the entente cordiale.—London Globe.

Dangers of Candor.

Some people go through the world pouring out truth as though it were essence of violets. Whereas truth ought to be kept in a small bottle with a red label and marked "Caution" and used only under the direst necessity.—T. P.'s Weekly.

RICE AND MUSCULAR POWER.

In Polishing the Grain It Loses Much of Its Nutritive Principles.

Rice is commonly supposed to be deficient in muscle-making qualities, and yet the Japanese, whose chief and almost only food is rice, are noted for their physical strength, and, in the later advance on Pekin outstripped the armies of Russia, Germany, England, France and America. Also, note the same marvelous energy of the Japanese in the struggle with Russia. For an explanation of these facts the Rev. H. S. Chubb, of the Philadelphia Vegetarian Society, applied recently to the agricultural department. His letter was referred to Professor S. A. Knapp, who investigated the rice industry in China, Japan and the Philippines, and the explanation proved to be very simple. The Japanese and other rice-eating nations do not polish the grain except for export. In the mills the outside coating of the rice kernel is rubbed off. The outer husk and the bran just within it are removed, and then the kernel is rubbed to remove the rough protein surface. This is called polishing, and the process not only removes one of the most nutritious substances in all cereals, but deprives the grain of about three-fourths of its flavor.

Olives and Olive Oil.

Spain's olive industry is increasing in importance. One of the leading branches is the preparation of green olives. The olives are put up in bottles or kegs. To carry out the pickling process the olives are well sorted, as only those which show no faults can be kept. They are then placed for several days in cold water, which is renewed frequently. Then they are placed in a brine bath, which consists of a salt and soda solution, and are covered with the liquid. In some cases different aromatic substances are added to the bath so as to give a special flavor to the olives. Ripe or nearly ripe olives are but little in demand and are not consumed to a large extent.

Extraction of olive oil has been carried out heretofore by a primitive process, although improved machinery is now being introduced. The olives were ground up in a horse mill before pressing. The ground olives were then put in a lever press, using boiling water for the extraction. The process is a slow one and the olives need to be stored on hand for some time. They are thus likely to ferment and give an inferior quality of oil. It is estimated that there are some 3,000 or 4,000 of such primitive oil presses in use in Spain at the present time.

After the extraction the oil is placed in large earthenware jars or tin tanks and is then filtered. In some cases the air is kept from the oil by means of a layer of alcohol, which is placed on the surface. The inferior grades of oil are used in soap manufacture.

Uses of Palm Trees.

The various kinds of palm trees on the island of Ceylon are in themselves of great interest, and when their different uses are explained a person can well appreciate how essential they are to the natives in the low country Singalese districts. From the sap of the cocoanut palm the spirit he drinks is distilled; the kernel of the nut is a necessary element in his daily curry; the "milk" is the beverage offered to every visitor to his domain; his oil lamp is fed from the oil; his nets for fishing are manufactured from its fibre, as is also the rope which keeps his goat or cow from going astray; while the rafters of his house, the thatch of the roof and the window blinds are made from its leaf and wood. There is, perhaps, no product in the world that is put to so many and such profitable uses as the cocoanut palm, for, even before it is grown, its leaf ribs are tied together to make brooms for sweeping and cages for birds.

Evil of Too Many Churches.

America has too many churches. Towns which might be well administered spiritually by one clergyman or two have six, eight or ten. No one of the six or more congregations can pay for a good preacher. Few of them can pay all the cost of any preacher, however poor. Nor can any one of them pay for all the time of their spiritual leader. So only very young men are to be had, and the demands upon their time cover so wide a territory that preaching must be almost their exclusive occupation and pastoral duties be almost entirely disregarded. One of the clergymen observes truly and justly: "No business could flourish by that method and few churches can."

Costly Locks of Hair.

There is an exchange in Paris where one may purchase locks of hair which have adorned the heads of celebrities. Two dozen grown by Lord Nelson recently sold for $625, and this was considered a rare bargain, since a much smaller number went for $350. Nobody seems to care much for the hair of the Duke of Wellington, since his hirsute product is quoted at only $7.50 per lock. Napoleon, who had some that hung right in the middle of his forehead, is rated at from $5 to $135, according to demand, and Lord Byron rules fairly steady at $97.50.

It is the fashionable pose now to speak of your hundreds of dollars' gown, rich with real laces and embroideries, as "a rag of Doucet's," and not "fit to be seen." A beautiful country house, abundantly supplied with servants and kept up with all possible luxury, is just "a little box" where "we do everything so simply!" Ha, ha. Affectation and self-consciousness of the new rich are responsible for this amiability.

COSTLY EDITION

Volume Valued at $1,850 Presented to Philadelphia Free Library.

Reginald Heber Bishop's superb work on "Investigations and Studies in Jade," on which the author spent twenty years of labor. It cost $185,000 to publish the edition of only 100 copies. Two are used for copyright and the remaining ninety-eight will be placed in the libraries of Europe and America and presented to royalty. The Philadelphia Library own copy No. 91. After printing the type was distributed and all materials used in the preparation of the work were destroyed. The library's copy was presented on the express condition that it shall remain the property of the library in perpetuity. The first volume deals with the subject of jade in great detail, covering 250 pages. It treats of jade in China, giving its sources, value and colors; then jade as a mineral, with very elaborate descriptions and specimens, accompanied by analyses, reductions and notes, followed by detailed statements of methods of working jade, especially in China and New Zealand, concluding with descriptions of the prehistoric-worked jade and the historic-worked jade in China, India, Asia, Europe and New Zealand. Volume 2 consists of a descriptive catalogue of the articles now housed at the Metropolitan Museum. The collection has been arranged under three main headings—mineralogical, archaeological and art objects. The volumes are bound in crushed levant, with handsome doubles of garnet watered silk, the backs being decorated with plain but very artistic gold tooling.—Philadelphia Record.

A Breeze in Oklahoma.

"Wind that blows so fast you cannot see through it possibly is a new thing to science," said a Kansas man who recently moved to Oklahoma, "but that is what I saw last year. I had seen that a storm was coming and was hastening from the barn to the house, when I became aware that the disturbance was a cyclone. The house was still standing in plain view of myself and my wife, both of whom were running for the cellar, which was under it, when suddenly we came upon the basement of the house. The house was blown away right before our faces and eyes and yet we had not seen it go. The wind had got to blowing so fast that we could not see through it and so the house had sailed away without our being aware of it. Our three children were safe and sound in the basement, so we didn't feel the disappointment so keenly of losing the house. But I swear, and I'll not recede from it, that the wind blew so fast the eye couldn't penetrate clear air. I wish some scientist would explain it.—Kansas City Times.

Water Drinking.

Free water drinking is an essential to vitality and to the development of staying power. All the operations of the body, digestion, assimilation, absorption, elimination of poisonous waste and so on, are carried on by means of water; and an insufficient amount of water in the system means embarrassment of every function. The body of a man of average weight contains more than half a barrel of water, and such a body needs for its proper operation at least two quarts daily of pure water. In this connection, it may not be irrelevant to mention that the Japanese soldiers, whose surprising powers are now engaging the admiration of the world, consume each between two and four gallons of water daily.—W. R. C. Latson, M. D., in the Outing Magazine.

German Infantry.

The infantry of the German Seventh Army Corps now carries on active service a peculiar little apparatus attached to the sword belt around their side arms. This apparatus consists of three thin pieces of stout wood rather more than a foot long and strapped together. These strips of wood form a little tripod, upon which the soldier can rest his rifle and thereby take much better aim. The military authorities welcome this little tripod most warmly, and say that its use will result in far better firing all round by the German infantry. In any case, it is a question of returning to the first principles.—London Globe.

A Fair Exchange.

The Hon. Joseph H. Choate tells of a meeting at a London club of a bishop and Lord Rosebery. During the course of their conversation the reverend gentleman observed to his lordship:

"I've an invitation to dine this evening. What a nuisance it is—a long dinner, I mean. There are two things I absolutely dread—a long dinner and a long sermon. I contend that, however good they may be, neither the dinner nor the sermon should take more than twenty minutes at the most."

Rosebery smiled. "It's easy to pay," he said, "that the matter might be nicely arranged by knocking half an hour off the sermon and putting it on the dinner."—Harper's Weekly.

Dangers of Candor.

Some people go through the world pouring out truth as though it were essence of violets. Whereas truth ought to be kept in a small bottle with a red label and marked "Caution" and used only under the direct necessity.—T. P.'s Weekly.

The bill never looks large to the man who buys on the instalment plan.

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BOSTON & MAINE R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
In Effect Oct. 9, 1905.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.25, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday 3.25, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.55, *5.22, 8.45, 11.35 p. m. Sunday *10.05, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 11.35 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.55, *5.22 p. m. Sunday 10.05 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.55 p. m.

For Somersworth—*4.50, *9.45, 9.55 a. m., *2.40, 2.55, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—*9.45, 9.55 a. m., *2.40, 2.55, *5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 8.45, 12.15 a. m., 2.50, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 10.05, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.55, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains For Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 9.00, 10.10 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday 1.30 a. m., 12.45, *5.40 p. m.

Leave Old Orchard—9.09 a. m., 12.45, *3.54, *6.32 p. m. Sunday *6.06 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.38 a. m., 4.07 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.20, 9.47 a. m., 3.52, 6.11 p. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.33, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.24 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.25 a. m., 1.40 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.24, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday 6.10, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.30 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday, 6.15, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.36, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.20, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.48, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.05 a. m. 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.39 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.08, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p m.

Epping—9.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.16 p m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

*Via Dover and Western Division.

Information Given, Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to All Points at the Station.

DANA B. CUTTER, Ticket Agent

D. J. FLANDERS G. P. and T. A.

S. G.
LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
It's No Equal.
S. GRYZMISH,
MANCHESTER

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing Sept. 11, 1905.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at *7.05 a. m., and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at **5.30 a. m., *6.50 a. m., and *10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 p. m. and 9.05 p. m. The 10.05 a. m., 1.05 p. m., 4.05, 5.05, 7.05 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton. On Theatre Nights *10.05 p. m. car waits until close of performance.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m. and hourly until 8.05 p. m.

Leave Cable Road **6.10 a. m., *7.30 a. m. and *10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m. Leave Sagamore Hill, Sundays only, for Market Sq. at 10.23 a. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle Street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square a **6.35 a. m., *7.05 a. m., and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and a *10.35 and ||11.05 p. m. Up Middle street only at 10.35 p. m. Sundays.

Last cars each night run to car barn only.

Running time to Plains, 13 minutes

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington Street and Down Market Street—Leave Market Square a **6.35 a. m. *7.05 a. m. and half hourly until 10.05 p. m., and a *10.35 and ||11.05 p. m.

Running time from Market Square to B. & M. Station is, up Islington street, 16 minutes; and down Market street, 4 minutes.

Last cars at night run to car barn only.

North Hampton Line—Week Days.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach and Cable Road at 7.30 a. m., 8.30 9.30, x11.00, x11.55 a. m., 2.20 p m., x5.05 and 6.25 p. m. Connecting with 9.28 a. m., 10.58, 11.5 a. m., 2.19 p. m., 5.05 and 6.21 p. m. trains from Boston.

Returning—Leave Portsmouth at 6. a. m.

Leave Cable Road 7.00 a. m., 8.00 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 3.00, 5.45, 7.05 p. m. Connecting wth 7.41 a. m., 8.30, 11.19 a m. and 2.35 p. m. trains for Boston.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Boar's Head only x1.00 p. m., x4.00, 4.30, 7.35, x8.02, x9.02 and x10.02 p. m.

Returning—Leave Little Boar's Head at 1.55 p. m., 4.15, 4.45, 7.50, 8.50 and 9.50 p. m.

Sundays.

Leave North Hampton Station for Little Boar's Head only 9.00 a. m. and hourly until 10.00 p. m.

Returning—Leave Little Boar's Head at 8.45 a. m. and hourly until 9.45 p. m.

All trips on Sundays connect with Main Line cars at Little Boar's Head.

*Omitted Sundays.

**Omitted Sundays and Holidays.

xMake close connections for Portsmouth.

||Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until March 31.

Leaves Navy Yard—8.20, 8.40, 9.15 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.50, *7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m.; 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 1.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.23, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, *10.00 p. m. Sundays, 10.07 a. m.; 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

PERRY GARST,
Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard
Approved: W. W. MEAD,
Captain, U. S. N., Commandant.

Decorations for Weddings
—AND—
Flowers Furnished For All Occasions.
FUNERAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.
CAFSTICK'S, ROGERS STREET.

TIME TABLE

Portsmouth, Dover & York St Ry.

In Effect Sept 18, 1905.

Ferry leaves Portsmouth, connecting with cars:

For Eliot, Dover and South Berwick—6.55 a. m. and hourly until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For Kittery and Kittery Point—6.25 6.55 a. m. and half hourly until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via P. K. & Y. Div.—6.55 a. m., and every two hours until 4.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.55 a. m.

For York Village, York Harbor and York Beach, via Eliot and Rosemary—7.55 a. m., and every two hours until 9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.55 a. m.

Cars leave Dover:

For York Beach—8.05 a. m. and every two hours until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Portsmouth Eliot and Kittery—6.05 a. m. and hourly until 10.05 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.05 a. m.

For Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick—6.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip a 8.30 a. m.

Leave Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwick:

For Dover and Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and hourly to 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

For York—8.00 a. m. and every two hours until 10.00 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.00 a. m.

Leave York Beach:

For Dover and Salmon Falls Bridge, South Berwck—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via P. K. & Y. Div.—5.45, 6.30, 8.30 a. m. and every two hours until 4.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

For Portsmouth, via Rosemary and Eliot—7.30, 9.30 a. m. and every two hours until 9.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 9.30 a. m.

Leave Sea Point:

For Portsmouth—6.00 a. m. and half hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 7.30 a. m.

Leave Rosemary Cottage:

For Portsmouth and Kittery—6.00, 6.30, 7.30 a. m. and hourly until 10.30 p. m. Sundays—First trip at 8.30 a. m.

Close connections can be made between Dover and York Beach via Eliot, Kittery and Kittery Point.

W. G. MELOON, Gen. Mgr.

Tel. Call—41-2, Portsmouth.

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—OF—
COAL
ENSURE THE BEST RESULTS.
HAVE THE LARGEST SUPPLY OF THE BEST.
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BUY THE BEST
Lime and Cement
500 Barrels Atlas Portland Cement
500 Rosendale
500 Best Quality Extra Wood
Burnt Lump Lime, For Sale By
JOHN H. BROUGHTON,
68 DANIEL ST.

Cemetery Lots
Cared For and Turfing Done.
When interested for the winter to gain prepared to take charge of and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the neighborhood.
Cemetery lots for sale, also loam and fill. Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards Avenue and South Street, or by mail addressed with Oliver W. Hall, of Market St. will receive prompt attention.
M. J. GRIFFIN

THE WIFE OF RED SCAR

By JOSEPH K. GRIFFIS

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

The trees had leafed 10 times since Tsilta first opened her eyes in her father's tepee. Her full rounded form was that of a young antelope that dances in the sunshine when the grass is green and tender. Her face was a morning when the prairie flowers bloom and breathe their sweetest perfume.

Red Scar was gaunt, wrinkled and ugly, and had two wives. His visits to the lodge of Tsilta's father were frequent and prolonged, and he always lost in the gambling, for he saw nothing but Tsilta.

One day the maiden saw him of the red scar point her father to a herd of 50 ponies. Her father wagged his forefingers across each other, and her heart sank, for she knew that she was given to ugly Red Scar in exchange for the ponies.

Zip-koh-eta (Big Bow) was young and handsome and brave. Tsilta had danced many times with him. The hug of his arms was strength and his touch made glad her heart; for in him was enough.

With hair veiling her face, Tsilta passed his lodge, and this told him the story. The young warrior in strong words said what he would do—there would be two swift horses at the crossing of the river, under the big tree that very night. And then away—and away!

With lightness of step and brightness of eye Tsilta returned to her father's lodge. But when she looked into the face of Red Scar she shrank back as from an old lean coyote and would have fled, but he caught her by the wrist, and in a voice like a bear's growl said: "My wife." She turned an appealing face to her father, but he nodded and said simply: "His wife."

She obediently followed Red Scar to his new tepee. Inside the new lodge he had erected for her she crouched down at the farthest side, like a wounded deer from the hateful fanged wolf.

When Red Scar sat down to gamble, one of the men looked at him slyly, and said: "Red Scar has a wife." The bullet's trail on his face became a flame, but he replied nothing. A company of young roysterers passed by, and one of them in a voice filled with ridicule said: "Red Scar has a wife." There was a glistening of eyes and a flare of the scar, and that was all.

After dark, when all was still in the camp, there was the call of a whip-poor will in the brush, and Red Scar saw his new wife raise her head with a quick start. Again and again there was the call. The tall, gaunt man arose and seized a rawhide lariat, clutched her arms and bound them behind her back. "Red Scar has a wife," he snarled in her ear, his face like the western storm-cloud when the sun is setting. Binding her feet together he made the lariat fast to a lodge pole overhead, buckled his knife to his side, and laid down to sleep.

Time passed. There was silence save for a sound like the breeze in the bushes where Tsilta lay against the wall. Outside from time to time there was the whip-poor-will's call, plaintively insistent, until far into the night. Then there was a slight noise at the doorway of the lodge. Red Scar crept like a shadow across the floor, listened a moment, hurled back the flap, and leaped outside. There was the sound of feet a blow, a low gurgling, then quiet. The jealous husband returned to the fireside, threw on a handful of bark, and sat down. His wife lay with her face to the wall. As the light grew stronger she saw a tiny stream of red creeping under the edge of the lodge, slowly making its way toward her face. A foot from her eyes it formed into a little pool.

The sun had walked up above the treetops when the husband and wife stepped outside the tepee, she following, as do all obedient wives. The whole camp was astir, for a big thing was to be done that day.

Red Scar strode on up the sloping hill with long, purposeful steps. Behind in a straggling procession came men, women and children. On the summit of the hill the tall man halted and faced the slight girlish figure. About them gathered the expectant people in a circle.

Red Scar let fall his blanket. A knife glittered in his hand.

"Tsilta!" The voice of Red Scar was harsh and vulture-like. "By the law of the Kiowas the wife whose feet walk in the crooked trail, must suffer one of two things. She must die by the hand of her husband, or he may cut her nose from her face."

The girl stood like an image of stone. The man seized her disheveled hair and raised it from her face. Her soft eyes looked unflinchingly into his own and from the proud lips there came no sound. The knife glinted close to her face.

"No, not that! Let Tsilta die!" The quivering, plaintive voice had in it the shudder of autumn winds when the leaves are falling.

Red Scar thrust his knife into its sealskin and drew his bow from its panther-skin cover, placed one end upon the ground, his knee in the middle, and by a dexterous movement slipped the noose of the string into the notch; then, with well-accustomed hand, fixed a barbed arrow to the string.

Red Scar thrust his left foot forward, the muscles of his right arm swelling into ridges as he drew the arrow to the head. Then came a clatter of feet, the flash of a horseman; Red Scar was hurled backward to the earth; there was a shout of triumph, and Tsilta was swept from the ground by a circling arm—and they were gone.

"Zip-koh-eta!" shouted a hundred voices as the daring rider whirled away. On and on across flower-decked prairie and grass-grown rise, through wooded streams they sped.

Night came, and they were alone in a wooded dell where a bubbling spring refreshed them. The tired horse cropped the tender grass; the stars kept watch.

"One sleep, and then Zip-koh-eta will go back and fight," he whispered, as they sat with his one robe around both their bodies. "He must go back and prove to all the men that he has a right to call Tsilta 'wife.'"

The day was yet young when a man and woman on a single horse halted before the lodge of Satanta, chief of the Kiowas.

"By the law of the Kiowas, Zip-koh-eta asks for fairness in fight with Red Scar," said the man.

"The law of the Kiowas shall not be broken," answered the great chief. There was the beating of the council drum. The warriors quickly assembled. The aged medicine man arose and made known the law of the Kiowas touching the case of Red Scar and Zip-koh-eta:

Should a warrior steal another's wife and remain away one sleep and then return, he preserves his place and right of a warrior—the right to fight to the death with the offended husband. But should he be caught, or should he kill one who pursued him, or should he not return, in any such case he shall be considered an outlaw, and therefore worthy of death, and must suffer as a criminal. Zip-koh-eta stood ready to meet in mortal combat the aggrieved Red Scar, who must fight or cease to be a member of the tribe, or, remaining, must cease to be a warrior. They must fight to the death at the pleasure of the victor.

"Now," said Satanta, when the medicine man had finished, "let the men meet in fight."

That fight lingers yet in the memories of the Kiowas, and the prowess of one of the combatants is still sung by the camp fires and at the feasts.

The men faced each other, stripped to the skin, save for a bit of buckskin about their loins. The people stood in a great circle about the combatants.

A knife was handed to each one at the same time. Red Scar took his with a savage grab, and the fight was on. Zip-koh-eta went with a rush, but halted just out of reach of the other's knife, which described a circling sweep. Not for a moment did Red Scar take his gleaming gaze from the face of the youth, and with great self-restraint waited for a favorable opportunity for one good thrust.

"Red Scar is a stiff-legged buffalo," laughed the youth tauntingly, as he straightened up out of reach. "He has chosen the place which his blood shall make red." There was no reply.

"He crept out into the darkness and stuck his knife into the back of his best friend. He is a coyote, who dares not fight in the daytime." Still no reply from the grim warrior. The supple youth lurched back just in time to avoid a vicious stab as Red Scar took one quick advancing step. Then came the most insulting epithet that could possibly be applied to a Kiowa warrior. Zip-koh-eta thrust out his face, while a sneering smile played over it. "Red Scar is a woman—" he did not finish the sentence. He of the marred visage bounded forward, there was a swish of his knife which the other narrowly escaped; but before he could recover, the fingers of Zip-koh-eta closed upon his throat—a grape-vine twist of the leg, a thud on the ground, and Red Scar lay upon his back with eyes staring from their sockets as he gasped for breath. The knife was poised for the home thrust. It hung for a moment like the sword of Damocles. "Red Scar may live if he will say that he is a woman," hissed the voice of the victor. The reply came guttural and firm: "Red Scar is a man. He can die."

Zip-koh-eta lifted away his foot; admiration mingled with his smile of triumph. Throwing away his knife, he beckoned to Tsilta. He took her by the hand and drew her to the center of the circle. Then turning defiantly to the assembled warriors, he said: "Men of the Kiowa, this woman has not violated her wifehood. She is a true woman. For three winters I have hoped that she would kindle the fire in my lodge. Red Scar had ponies. Her father gave her in exchange for them. Her husband was jealous, and killed his best friend in the darkness, thinking it was I who was prowling about his lodge. I have kept the law of the Kiowas. I have spoken no word to her that a Kiowa warrior need be ashamed of. I love her. Dare any one of you say that she shall not be my wife? If so, let him step out and meet me now and here with the knife."

He paused for the answer. A shout of applause burst from the men. He strode toward his lodge, Tsilta with light step following, her black hair floating behind like a stream of glory. At the door she turned in time to see Red Scar leap upon a horse and dash madly across the prairie, never to return.

Bucket shops are places where men exchange their barrels for bungholes.

The Girl at the Music Counter

(A DEPARTMENT STORE STORY)

By H. BARRETT SMITH
(Author of "Hat O'Clothes the Per," Etc.)

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Mr. Meyer, of Meyer & Levy music publishers thought he had never seen a more enthusiastic audience. It was composed of the usual crowd of shoppers and loiters. He had studied with interest the girl that played the piano. She was a childish-looking little thing in her cheap ill-looking uniform of black alpaca, but Mr. Meyer was not thinking of the girl's looks. For her unattractive appearance there was ample compensation. Magnetism was in her touch. She could draw a crowd to the counter where sheet music was sold—and that was all she was there for.

Mr. Meyer listened to the music he watched the crowd, and he felt the rancor of disappointment, the pang of thwarted ambition. Rosenthal company—Meyer & Levy's greatest competitor—always managed to make arrangements to furnish most of the music. Mr. Meyer cherished his resentment in silence; Mr. Meyer was a diplomat and rarely allowed his grievance to become apparent. But this morning, when he turned his back on the crowd and noticed Miss McCabe, the head-of-stock, standing near him, he could not resist the temptation of saying:

"You should half better blano blayen here." His words had the confidential tone used only to an old acquaintance.

"Sure, we should!" The head-of-stock assented readily, to his surprise. "She has a pull." Miss McCabe wrenched the music into place with unnecessary vigor.

"You dondt say!"

"But I do say!" The head-of-stock spoke aggressively. "About three years ago the old man was passing through here one evening, just as we were ready to go home, and found her ladysnip playing the pianner all by her lonesome. He stops and listens—feels sorry for such a kid—asks her questions, then sends her to a pianner teacher, and pays for her lessons. Talk about luck! Why, she has a life job here—and I've got a cousin that can play twict as good."

"So-o?" said Mr. Meyer, and at that moment the head-of-stock's attention was claimed by a customer. Mr. Meyer was left to digest the valuable information he had so unexpectedly received, when some one behind him sang low and blithely:

"I want to be an actor lady up on Broadway."

Mr. Meyer started and turned. He ceased clinking his watch chain. The little pianist was looking over some music on the counter. She was conscious of his presence only inasmuch as she was always glad to have an audience.

"You blay grandt," said Mr. Meyer.

The girl glanced at him quickly, then smiled and said with loose friendliness:

"What are you givin' us?"

"I'm giffen id to you straighdt. I'm Mr. Meyer vhat supplies most of der moosic, and, say, listen, nexdt vinter our firm iss thinken off senden oudt a concert combany on der roadt—feal actor ladies! Ef our blans comes oudt as ve expect, ve gif you $50 a veek for maken der moosic."

When the girl took her seat at the piano, she noted, as she ran her fingers over the keyboard, the look of expectancy on the faces about her; then she smiled at her audience; her gaze sought out Mr. Meyer; she broke into the melody, and simultaneously everybody kept time with the infectious strains of

"I've got my eye on you-oo-oo-!"

Mr. Meyer turned violently red. He thought the entire audience was looking at him. He never for a moment connected "I've got my eye on you" with the concert in the air to which he had introduced the girl to feed her egotism, and thereby gain her good will. To Mr. Meyer that concert was but a happy thought that served its purpose and was forgotten; but he never lost sight of his scheme to attach the girl that played the piano to the interests of the house of Meyer & Levy.

He dropped into the department one day and saw the little pianist alone at the counter selecting music. Miss McCabe was nowhere to be seen. Mr. Meyer's heart beat fast. He felt he had not a moment to lose.

The girl saw him coming, greeted him with a smile, a long sidewise look, said: "Hello," and continued her selection.

"Vell, how you are to-day?"

"Out of sight!" She began to hum an air.

"Say," Mr. Meyer looked about cautiously, "you should blay more off our moosic."

"Why should I?"

"Because," said Mr. Meyer, earnestly. "You know ef you vould do us der favor ve vould make id vorth your vhile."

"Oh, no, you wouldn't," said the girl, quickly.

"Vhy vouldn't ve?" asked Mr. Meyer, anxiously.

"Because I wouldn't let you; see?"

She emphasized her words with a nod and an impudent wink.

"But, Mr. Meyer," she continued, with mock sobriety, "how's the concert tour getting on?"

"Der concert toor?"

"You know," with a nod, "that road company—am I in it?"

"Are you in id?"—a great light broke on Mr. Meyer. "Sure you're in id—for $5 a week!"

"Gee, why isn't that right!" The girl leaned over the counter confidentially. "Say, Mr. Meyer, play for a joke, you write me a letter offering me that job at $5 per!" It's just such a lovely dream I want to see how it looks in print.

I would do it the first thing when I go back to do my work.

"Don't forget," warned the girl.

Perhaps in all his business career the head of the firm of Meyer & Levy never enjoyed an effort of his pen quite as much as he did the letter which by request he fairly chuckled when, in glowing colors he described the girl who played the piano as an "incomparable artiste," and when he depicted in heart-breaking terms his grief at not being able to pay her more than "50 per," he wept real tears.

Owing to the pressure of business, a week passed before Mr. Meyer called to see the effect of his masterstroke.

He entered the department buoyant and self-confident, but to his surprise and annoyance he did not see the "incomparable artiste" at the piano. He hastened to make inquiry of a young woman he saw at the rack assorting music.

"Say," he called to her, "where iss der girl vhat makes dat moosic?"

"I ain't here to answer questions," answered the young woman, loftily. "Address yourself to one of the saleladies." Then she walked haughtily to the piano, and sat down and began to thump it mechanically.

Mr. Meyer stood speechless with rage.

"Say, who iss dot crape-faced voman vhat acts as if she owns der store?" he gasped, when Miss McCabe appeared a moment later.

"My cousin." The head-of-stock took a sheet of Mr. Meyer's latest music from a position of prominence, and relegated it to an obscure corner.

This cruel act, added to the startling intelligence, so upset Mr. Meyer that his habitual diplomacy forsook him.

"Vhere iss dat girl vhat makes dat moosic?" he blurted.

"Gone," answered Miss McCabe.

"Gone!" Mr. Meyer's voice was small. "Vhy goes she?"

"Because she was only getting five dollars a week here, and Rosenthal company is paying her $10 to play their music up at the Mammoth store. I hear they are giving a concert today, so I suppose she is putting on lots of lugs—thinks she has a swell job."

Mr. Meyer could not put his feelings into words. Miss McCabe had no trouble in that respect, she said, vindictively:

"That girl was foxy! She had her eyes and ears open all the time. She was dying to get with Rosenthal company. I understand she applied for a position a long time ago; but they didn't pay any attention to her till she sent them a letter she got from a big manager, offering her an engagement in a concert tour. She was the freshest ever!"

Mr. Meyer ran all the way down three flights of stairs; he rushed distracted through the store and dashed down Sixth avenue to the Mammoth store.

He found the recital over, and the audience that had listened with rapt attention now stood in groups around the sheet music counter taking a lively interest in "Bedelia" and "Navajo." What a sight met his bewildered gaze!

The girl—Mr. Meyer's eyes bulged—the girl that played the piano was no longer attired in that ill-fitting alpaca. A clinging black crepe-de-chine showed the graceful outlines of a dainty little figure. On top of her head her hair was piled high, the great dusky mass was caught up with a white chrysanthemum, an enormous pompadour toppled toward her left eyebrow, while a cloud of small curls cast a shadow over her demure piquant face. Mr. Meyer gazed at the apparition. Oh, the mockery of it! He did not wish the girl to see him; he was boiling with wrath—longing for revenge. As he stood there trying to devise some means of giving expression to his outraged feelings, Mr. Meyer became conscious that some one was watching him, and looking around he saw Rosenthal, of Rosenthal company, regarding him with an amused smile.

"Say, Meyer," said Mr. Rosenthal, "I seen you watchen her—vhat you thinks of der gal vhat plays der moosic?"

"She gifs me a brain!" said Mr. Meyer, with more truth than he intended.

"Yes?" asked Mr. Rosenthal, playfully.

"You haf heardt," said Mr. Meyer, with increasing urbanity, "that they gif her der bounce downdt der street?"

"I'm sure you make a mistake, Meyer, dot girl came to us mit a fine recommend."

"I'm surprised, Rosenthal, that you are so easy taken in. Dondt you know some friend wrodt id for her?"

"Yah!" assented Rosenthal, shaking with suppressed mirth; "some manager vhat vould gif her $50 a week in a concert toor!"

"I vouldn't gif her thirdty cendis!" cried Mr. Meyer vehemently.

Rosenthal exploded.

"Oh, Meyer! Ho, ho, Meyer!" he howled. "Yo, ho, Meyer!"

Mr. Meyer was purple. He took off his hat and mopped his bald head. Suddenly he realized that the music had stopped. He had forgotten that he did not wish the girl to see him.

Then he heard a brilliant prelude. He saw the crowd press close and shut her in from view. Mr. Meyer made a dash for the elevator. Too late! He just missed it. And the girl that played the piano, with a touch never so vivacious, broke into:

"I've got my eye on you-oo-oo!"

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE HERALD.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1906.

THE TEMPERATURE

The temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon was forty-two degrees above zero.

CITY BRIEFS.

The last week of March.

Spring is moving along slowly.

The sleighing won't be for long.

The snow is slowly disappearing.

No city council meeting this week.

April will be ushered in next Sunday.

This is town meeting day for Kittery.

This has been a bad year for the shipping.

Kittery has numerous events on its calendar.

If you hold your street light, you are lucky.

Every day this week has a scheduled event.

Four or five sunny days will ruin the sleighing.

The Greenland greenhouses have many visitors.

The city men are still busy hauling away the snow.

Summer cottage owners report an unusual demand.

The asphalt has begun to show through the snow.

Everybody hopes the old machine shop will be occupied.

Keene, this state, is having an epidemic of spotted fever.

Portsmouth gets very few probate court sessions this year.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

There will hardly be an ice famine in this city next Summer.

Rockingham county seems to be the liveliest in the state.

Automobile sales are larger than ever before in this vicinity.

The useless electric lights still burn nightly at Haven Park.

The Newburyport police say "skidoo" for the street walkers.

There is considerable local interest in the Maine murder trials.

By the time Spring arrives it will be too late for Spring poetry.

The arrivals for the naval prison ship Southery came fast last week.

There are many articles in the call for the Kittery town meeting today.

The April term of court will be the busiest Exeter has known in a long time.

Try a want, to let, or a lost ad in **The Herald.** You are sure to hear from it.

The local railroad wrecking crew has been decidedly busy since the last storm.

The Boston and Maine railroad will be busy with the transportation of ice the coming Summer.

The March number of the Boston and Maine Messenger has appeared and is an interesting issue.

The iron workers are hustling the structural work on the administration building on Seavey's Island.

Columbia dry cell batteries are now in great demand. W. F. and C. E. Woods received a barrel of fresh ones this (Monday) morning.

IN FAVOR OF PLAINTIFF

Verdict In Case Involving a South Eliot House

The case of Samuel A. Tobey of Cambridgeport, Mass., versus an Italian contracting company has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit was to recover an additional sum for alleged damage done to a house occupied by the contracting company's Italian workmen, while the electric railway through Eliot was under construction.

REGAL SHOES IN

You are invited to call upon our representative, Mr. A. G. Waters, who will be at the Rockingham Hotel, Tuesday, March 27, all day and evening, prepared to fit you perfectly in Spring and early Summer styles of the famous Regal Shoe.

Mr. A. G. Waters carries a complete line of the latest styles of men's and women's Regals, exactly the same models that are now on sale in our 114 exclusive stores in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and all the other large cities of the country.

You can be fitted perfectly in either $4 or $3.50 models. We guarantee it,—and we stand back of the shoes likewise.

TOWN OFFICERS

Elected By The People of Kittery

NO OPPOSITION TO REPUBLICAN TICKET

Various Appropriation Made For The Public Service

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF VOTERS AND MUCH INTEREST SHOWN

The annual Kittery town meeting was held today (Monday) and the attendance of voters was very large. There was no opposition to the regular Republican ticket and there was no evidence of the rumored independent candidates. The interest in the various articles of the warrant was keen.

Horace Mitchell was chosen moderator of the meeting.

The town officers chosen were those nominated at the Republican caucus last Friday evening, as follows:

Town Clerk, Clarence M. Prince.

Selectmen, Asessors and Overseers of the Poor—James R. Philbrick, J. Chester Cutts, Franklin Haley.

Treasurer, Mark W. Paul.

Town Agent, Frank O. Kuse.

School Committeeman for Three Years, Ervin I. Wilson.

Collector of Taxes, Thomas E. Wilson.

Auditor, Joseph W. Hobbs.

Truant Officer, Charles W. Groton.

Road Commissioners—John H. Wiggin, Noah E. Emery.

Constables—Samuel H. Hodgdon, John H. Call, Samuel B. Johnson, Owen E. Pettigrew, Nathaniel Keene, Judson G. Irish, Carroll V. B. Burnham, Frank C. Frisbee, Rollin A. Stevens, Oliver P. Philbrick.

The warrant contained thirty-four articles and appropriations were made and votes taken in accordance with the order of the articles as follows:

Forcontingent expenses, $3500

Common schools, $4200.

High School, $1500.

The sixth article was to see if the town would authorize its superintending school committee to contract with and pay an amount not exceeding the amount raised for the maintenance of the free high school to the trustees of the Robert W. Traip Academy for the tuition of its scholars, in accordance with section 62 of chapter 15 of the revised statutes of the state of Maine. An affirmative vote was taken

For the care of roads and streets $100 was appropriated and the road commissioners, after considerable discussion, were authorized to expend the appropriation as they deemed advisable.

For the maintenance of school property, $1200 was appropriated and then followed a considerable list of appropriations.

Text books, $750.

Removing snow, $500.

Support of poor, $1500.

Town debt $1000

Interest on debt, $1300.

Observance of Memorial day, $100.

Rent of hydrants, $150.

Land damage caused by widening Williams avenue, $166.66.

To widen William avenue, $300.

Night watchman, $400.

Repairing Ferry lane, $150

Repairing Bridge hill, $200

Extermination of the brown-tail moth, $500.

Bill of J. E. Richardson, $150.

Repairing wall and rail around Whipple Cove, $150.

State road, $600.

To finish the road from Bartlett road to North road, begun last year, $200.

The question of naming the new schoolhouse at Kittery Point the Benjamin Stevens school was postponed until Wednesday.

The matter of uniting the Fernald and Shapleigh schools, forming them into a graded school and putting the Shapleigh schoolhouse in condition for that purpose was indefinitely postponed.

The decision on the proposition to extend Woodlawn avenue through the land of Richard Burnham and H. J. Philbrick to Philbrick road was also indefinitely postponed.

The same action was taken on the proposition to form a school district with either York or Kittery or both.

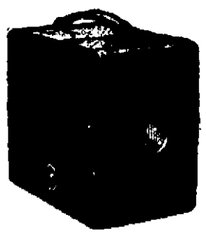
Finishing the road, begun last year, from Jones avenue to Main street was also put off indefinitely.

It was voted to pay town officers the same salaries as last year and to pay the same wages for labor on roads. The treasurer was empowered to hire money for the payment of bills when necessary.

The town voted to sell schoolhouse and lot No. 4, south and schoolhouse No. 12.

The road commissioners were instructed to remove all objectionable trees and brush beside the highways.

The meeting adjourned at twenty-five minutes past twelve.



A NEW KODAK

The No. 3B Quick-Focus, a bran new Camera, with new features, size of picture 3 1-4 x 5 1-2. Rotary Shutter, Simplex Loading Device, Fine Lens, Leather covering and

AUTOMATIC FOCUS

This last feature is particularly attractive. Let us show you. Price $12.00.

H. P. Montgomery,

6 Pleasant Street

PERSONALS

John H. Armstrong passed Sunday at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mrs. F. B. Bubier and son are visiting in Malden, Mass.

Miss Marian Pollard of Chapel street is visiting in Lynn, Mass.

Misses Annie Cochrane and Gertrude Johnson passed Sunday in Ipswich, Mass.

Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., preached in historic King's Chapel, Boston, on Sunday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Barrett of Columbia street on Saturday.

M. Calvin Boyd was taken to the Cottage Hospital this (Monday) forenoon suffering from appendicitis.

Miss Clara Hopkins of Bradford Academy is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C4 Hopkins, for the Easter vacation.

Miss Emma G. Raitt, clerk at the Central bakery, is enjoying two weeks' vacation, and will shortly leave for a visit in Boston and Worcester.

Miss Gertrude Perry, teacher at the Whipple School, is passing a vacation of a week with her mother in Charlestown, Mass

Frank Weaver, a former Portsmouth boy now located in Salem, Mass., is passing a few days in this city, the guest of his brother, Charles Weaver.

Lamel M. Camp, a former manager of the Armstrong cafe in this city, is now employed as station agent for the Boston and Maine railroad at Medford, Mass

James McDonald, a former linesman for the Frank Jones electrical department, is now employed with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company on its lines in this city.

James Hunt, who was injured recently on the Boston and Maine railroad, was taken from the Langdon House to his home in Somersworth on Sunday. His father came to this city for him.

Mrs. Manning Emery of Cambridge, nee Jones of this city, was one of the patronesses for the admirable annual performance of der Deutsche Verein der Harvard Universitat in Cambridge last week.

Mr and Mrs C Howard Walker of Walnut street, Boston, were among those who gave invitation dinners last week. Mr. Walker was one of the aids at the annual dance and whist in aid of the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hobbs and Mrs. Susan Townsend were guests on the eighty-second anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Hannah Wilson at Kittery Point on Sunday. Mrs. Wilson entertained a party of young people today (Monday).

Mrs. Howard B. Daniels, formerly of Boston, but who has made Pittsfield, Mass., her residence for seven years, is to leave soon for Portsmouth and she may go later to California. Ms. Daniels recently sold her Fort Hill estate to Mrs. Clara Bryce of New York.

Miss Edyth Deacon of New York, one of the most beautiful girls introduced to the smart set for a year, the granddaughter and ward of Mrs. Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, who is about to sail for a two month stay in Europe, is to go into retirement among the nuns of the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville. She will not take the veil, but seeks rest and quiet.

Miss May Critchett, has returned from a visit of two weeks to Boston.

Hugh Sweeney, a former boatswain at the Portsmouth navy yard called on friends in this city today (Monday).

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Connors of South Boston were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Connors of Daniel street on Sunday.

Mrs. Caroline C. Reed of Evelyn place, Malden, Mass., is entertaining Mrs. Daniel L. Fernald of Kittery, at her home. She gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Fernald on Wednesday.

Medical Expert Fred H. Gerrish of Portland is to testify for the defense in the Cooper murder trial at Augusta, Me. Dr. Gerrish has relatives in Portsmouth, and is a widely known expert.

John Ferguson of Brookfield, this state, formerly of this city, whose wife recently died, and who is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia at the home in Portland of his daugter, Mrs. Allie Bowden, where he was stricken, will shortly return to Brookfield and reopen his home. He will be accompanied by his daughter and children to remain through the Summer. Mr. Ferguson is about 85 years of age.

C. Neil Cousins, who has held a position with the Rockingham County Light and Power Company for nearly a year, has gone with the General Electric Company as a traveling installing engineer at an advanced salary. Mr. Cousins formerly held a similar position with the General Electric Company, traveling through the West from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast. His departure from this city will occasion much regret.

IN POLICE COURT

Men From Lawrence, Mass., Furnish A Litile Comedy

The police court session was short but sweet this (Monday) morning. Three offenders faced the tribunal.

Arthur Randall pleaded guilty to the charge of using indecent language at the P. D. and Y ferry landing on Sunday and was fined $10.00 and costs of $6.90.

Thomas O'Brien, who said he came from Lawrence, Mass., was charged with drunkenness on Congress street and pleaded guilty.

"How long had you been in town?" asked Judge Simes.

"Only one hour," answered the man from the mill town.

"One hour too long," said the court."

"Right you are, Judge," responded O'Brien A fine of $10.00 and costs of $6.90 or three months at the county farm was the sentence.

Thomas McSherry, a sparring partner of O'Brien, who was also doing a stunt in front of The Kearsarge House on Saturday, was charged with the same offense. He politely said guilty, but when the court gave him a fine of $10.00 and costs of $6.90 or a three months' trip to the farm, he boldly declared himself.

"We won't pay it," he exclaimed in a loud voice, O'Brien at the same time declaring, "We will appeal."

After a short period of reflection, they concluded that they would cut out the trip to the county farm and hand over the twenty dollars that caused all the trouble Saturday night to the city treasury and get away from Portsmouth as soon as possible.

HERALD AD DID THE WORK

A **Herald** ad. pays. Hugh McDonald, residing on State street, lost a sum of money Sunday, March 18. He advertised the following Monday and **The Herald** handed him his cash on Tuesday. This is what might be called quick work.

MEN CAME TO BLOWS

Fought Before Crowd On Congress Street

MISSING MONEY, AFTERWARD FOUND, CAUSED TROUBLE

Thomas O'Brien and Thomas McSherry, two of the Spicket River gang o. Lawrence, Mass., blew into town from some woodman's camp Saturday night. They had all kinds of money and it was burning holes in their pockets. The two engravers of the woodland made many trips before the barkeepers and in the height of the Saturday hustle on Congress street exchanged a few choice words and upper-cuts in front of the Kearsarge Hotel.

O'Brien, it is stated, caused all the rumpus by accusing his partner, McSherry, of trying to work the Cassie Chadwick game. O'Brien claimed he was shy just twenty dollars and demanded the return of twenty "bones".

McSherry said O'Brien had been hitting the pipe and was having visions.

O'Brien then "pasted" his friend with the right and the bout was on for fair.

They were at it in good style when Officer Shannon appeared and told them to call it off and come up the line. A large crowd had gathered on the sidewalk to witness the scrap.

O'Brien insisted that McSherry had the twenty, but sometime during the night he located the two tens in one of his pockets and the forgiving spirit entered his heart.

It was too late, the deed was done, and Judge Simes handed them both their reward.

A HOT CHASE

But Officer Burke Finally Caught Man He Wanted

The police were called to the P. D. and Y. ferry waiting room on Sunday afternoon, where some hoodlums were trying to run things to suit themselves. When they got their eyes on Officer Burke, however, they fled precipitately.

The officer gave one of them a chase through Hanover street and when the fugitive saw that the officer was gaining on him he darted into the stable yard of John Holland, jumped over some fences and ran into the stable yard of R. H. Beacham and Son.

The police officer quietly walked up Fleet street and gave his man the glad hand, just as he landed in the stable yard.

The fellow was very indignant at the idea of being arrested and put up quite an argument with the policeman. He told his tale of woe to the court this (Monday) morning.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of Railway Mail Association Has Business Session

The executive committee of the Railway Mail Association went into session in the office of Secretary George A. Wood at eleven o'clock this (Monday) forenoon. Every member was present.

Questions which have been taken up between the postoffice department and the association were considered. The matter of pensioning disabled a superannuated railway postal clerks was particularly discussed.

It was recognized that there is a strong public feeling against civil pensions, but it was believed that some action toward that end was desirable.

If civil employes of the government are ever pensioned, it is thought that the postal clerks will be first recognized.

AT THE NAVY YARD

Two chaplains have been ordered to Portsmouth navy yard. One is Chaplain F. Thompson, who will be stationed at the yard proper. The other is Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, who is ordered from the Hancock to the United States receiving ship Southery.

The new ferry boat is nearly planked.

Six general helpers, two drillers and one shipfitters' helper were discharged on Saturday for lack of work from the construction and repair department.

Some of the mechanics of the yards and docks department have been furloughed.

Five Ward boilers from Charleston, S. C., are being hauled to the yard for the steam engineering department.

A survey has recently been made of the old boilers, some of which have been stored in building seventeen since the days of the wooden navy. The lot has been recommended for sale.

Rumor has it that a new method will be adopted for paying off the clerks at the yard and that the force will hereafter be paid from the window of the paymaster's office, the same as the mechanics and laborers. The new plan, if carried out, will be a decided improvement over the present method, which takes up a lot of time.

Boatswain Hugh Sweeney, who distinguished himself on the gunboat Wasp during the gale last Fall when the little craft put out from Newport for the relief of the lightship near that harbor, was at the navy yard today (Monday) calling on the many acquaintances he made while stationed here four years ago. He was also looking after the removal of some household goods that have been stored here since he was transferred.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Organized in Eliot and Officers Elected

At a meeting held at the Eliot library building on Saturday evening, a new organization was formed in that town to be called the Eliot Poultry Association. The officers elected were Burgess Abbott, president, and Fred S. Nelson, secretary and treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at the library on Saturday evening, April 7, at eight o'clock.

The fancy horsemen ought to be able to settle all disputes on the speedway now.

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